

UNDER THE BAN.

The Administration at Washington Defines the Democratic Party.

NO SILVER MEN CAN HOLD OFFICE

At Least None Such Shall Be Appointed from Now On.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR PALMER

In Which He Emits a Wall of Distress, Lively Times Ahead in Illinois. Hot in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., April 24.—(Special.)—The authorized statement of United States Senator Palmer in an interview here for the first time in a city in the interior of the state had been turned down because the applicant was considered "unsound" by the administration at Washington on the money question was received with general interest here as demonstrating the fact that the administration has entered the Illinois currency fight in dead earnest and that President Cleveland will give personal attention to the effort which is being made to stem the silver tide which seems to be sweeping the state.

In an interview in The Record, a paper friendly to the president's views on the money question, Senator Palmer again attacked the state convention which has been called to give expression on the currency question, and calls attention to the predicament in which he has been placed in the matter of patronage because of this convention.

He says that some thirty days ago he recommended a certain Illinois man for appointment as postmaster. He knew the man was an advocate of free silver, but did not think that would make any material difference, as it was a small office and the silver question could not make trouble until the nominating convention of next year. This was before the call for the present state convention was even contemplated and when the currency question was attracting comparatively little attention. Since formal notice has been served that he has been informed from Washington that the man he recommended "is unsound on the money question"—as soundness is rated by the administration. He began to investigate and found that the man was an earnest advocate of free silver coinage, and more, that he believes that a genuine test of democracy is "adherence to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Senatorial Distress. "Now," says the senator, "that man will come up to this convention June 5th, and unite with others in declaring that I am not a democrat, that the postmaster general is not and that President Cleveland is not and that he himself is not. Since formal notice has been served that any man who believes in free coinage is to be placed under the ban of the administration at Washington, the masses of the democratic voters of this state are naturally inquiring as to their relations with the administration at Washington, which received the vote of the state of Illinois."

It is Growing Warm. The campaign in this state has begun in earnest and every hour of the time between now and June 5th will be closely contested.

Already the county executive committees in all parts of the state are fixing dates for action in the several counties and it is a remarkable fact that in nearly every county whose executive committee has yet met the membership of the committee is overwhelmingly for free coinage.

The Pike county democratic committee called the convention for that county for May 28th and eighteen out of twenty-four delegates present were for free silver. The LaFayette county democratic central committee has called a conference for May 7th, and Chairman Sherry says he is for free coinage first, next and all the time, and that the committee from that county is likewise.

So it is with the committees which are meeting all over the state.

Chicago for Silver.

Even the executive committee of Cook county is overwhelmingly for silver and it is composed of some of the strongest democrats of Chicago. Even Senator Palmer admits that there is but little doubt of Chicago sending a silver delegation to the Springfield convention, and naturally he is thoroughly disgusted because he has been elected United States senator as a free silver democrat and having for patronage or some other cause, allied himself with the senatorial goldbugs who succeeded in fixing the gold standard upon the country, he does not look with favor upon the probable action of the democrats of his own state in declaring for a policy which would be equivalent to a condemnation of his course in the senate.

The Ironquols Incident.

The senator of the day is the action of the Ironquols Club last night. It was generally believed that this club, which is a secret institution, composed of bankers and business men, was practically unanimous in favor of the gold standard. A few days ago, however, Judge McConnell, one of the most distinguished democrats of Chicago, and the president of the Ironquols Club, announced that he could not consistently support the gold standard policy of the administration and that henceforth he would take an active part in support of the movement to commit the democratic party of Illinois to an unmistakable announcement of its adherence to the traditional party policy guaranteeing the use of silver as a standard money metal. He published a long letter giving his reason for his faith and then tendered his resignation as president of the Ironquols Club assuming that its members were practically united in opposition to free coinage.

Wanted Him To Stay.

A protest was immediately made, however, against the acceptance of his resignation and the astonishing fact was developed that a large part of the membership of the Ironquols Club were free coinage men, and many of those who are not, and who are outspoken gold men, insisted that Judge McConnell should withdraw his resignation, his prominence as a democrat and his ability as a citizen entitling him to the esteem and the confidence of the entire membership of the club.

Before Judge McConnell had written his now famous silver letter a call for a meeting of the club for Tuesday night, the 23d instant, had been made, for the purpose of taking action on the currency question and entering the formal protest of the club against the silver movement. Naturally it was supposed that the meeting of the club would be a very tame affair and that it would, with but little being said in opposition, endorse the president's policy and adjourn. The club has always exercised its

independence in politics and in local matters has had very little weight with the democracy, and consequently but little significance was attached to its contemplated declaration on the silver question.

Regulated the Democratic Platform. Last night's meeting, however, has opened the eyes of the people of Chicago for it showed that fully a third of the membership is for free silver and also demonstrates the further interesting fact that the gold men voted down both the national and the state democratic platforms, or at least so many of them as declared in favor of the use of silver as a standard money metal.

The silver men are today in high spirits and announce that the unexpected division in the Ironquols Club means a walkover for those who favor sending a silver delegation to the Springfield convention. In the meantime the fight wages warm, and as Cook county selects its delegates for the state convention early in May, each day will be hotter than its predecessor. It is expected that the political thermometer will reach fever heat in Chicago next week.

OF THE MORTON STRIKE. The Chicago Goldbugs Are of a Violent Type.

Chicago, Ill., April 24.—After one of the most exciting meetings in its history the Ironquols Club last night repudiated the democratic national platform of 1892, the state democratic platform of 1894 and adopted a resolution which several of the members boldly declared would result in the disruption of the famous democratic club of Chicago.

At times the meeting resembled a ward convention. Charges of "bolters" and "traitors" to democratic principles were frequently indulged in, several resolutions postponed and adjourn were made and defeated, and President McConnell was frequently compelled to beg the members to preserve order.

The "sound money" men won the day, but at the expense of democratic platform. The opponents of the silver movement to either swallow or cast in the gutter. They chose the latter alternative and the meeting broke up in a state bordering on tumult.

It is the original resolution, which was adopted after three hours' hot discussion by a vote of 48 yeas to 22 nays: "Resolved, By the members of the Ironquols Club that it is inexpedient and unmonumental, as well as unbecoming to the club, to support the free coinage of silver; that it would be most unfortunate at this time, when the coinage is multiplying, should such an unwelcome and disastrous step be taken. The effect of such a step would be to aggravate the industrial, commercial and financial ills from which we have been lately suffering and to postpone indefinitely the advent of normal and prosperous conditions."

The above resolution was introduced in the beginning of the meeting by S. S. Gregory. The silver faction was led by Joseph B. Mann, Charles Shackelford, ex-Mayor Hopkins, C. S. Barrow, Louis Hornstein, E. B. Talman, Lawrence P. Boyle and others, who soon made it apparent that not one-third of the seventy-five members present were opposed to the gold standard.

Mr. Shackelford began the fight by offering as a substitute the silver plank in the national democratic platform of 1892.

The "sound money" men voted it down. Then Joseph B. Mann offered in irony a gold monometallic substitute. This was defeated. Ex-Mayor Hopkins offered as a substitute the free silver plank in the Illinois platform of 1894. This suffered the fate of its predecessors. Other substitute motions and points of order followed fast and furious and it was not until nearly midnight that the session adjourned in disorder.

55 TO 20 BY ACTUAL COUNT.

Yet the Goldbugs Would Claim That Missouri Is Solid for Them.

Sedalia, Mo., April 24.—A poll by The Sedalia Evening Democrat today of sixty representatives and seventeen senators on the question, "Are you in favor of the free coinage of silver by the United States at the present ratio?" showed the following:

Senators—Yeas, 7 democrats, 5 republicans; nays, 4 republicans.

House—Yeas, 21 democrats, 17 republicans; 2 populists; nays, 14 republicans and 2 democrats.

One republican and one democrat answered that the problem was too much for them.

CLAIM TOO MUCH.

Chicago Goldbugs Say That Nearly Every Democrat Is with Them.

Chicago, April 24.—President Robbins and Secretary Richards, of the Honest Money League section of the local democracy, opened permanent headquarters for the league today in the Palmer house. From these headquarters canvassers have been sent out in full force today to search thoroughly the entire downtown section of the city and secure the signatures of democrats to the league's declaration of principles.

"My success is surprising," said one of the canvassers today. "About four out of every five democrats I meet gladly sign the declaration. Most of those who next sign base their refusal not upon hostility to the gold system, but their lack of knowledge about the money question. They say that they have not studied the subject any yet and don't care to jump in the dark."

CHICAGO'S NEW PARTY.

It is Announced That It Will Straddle on Finance.

Springfield, Ill., April 24.—Judge A. A. Goodrich and Corporation Counsel John Palmer, of Chicago, leaders in the anti-free coinage section of the democratic party, are here supporting to the fullest extent the project for the publication of the new democratic daily paper to be called The Enquirer. They have been assured by those interested that the paper will follow the platform of the national convention on the monetary question. The promoters will hold a meeting to make final arrangements next Saturday. Only one paper is to be started.

THE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

McCreary Should Accept Joe Blackburn's Challenge to a Joint Debate.

Louisville, Ky., April 24.—Representative McCreary in an interview today said he was unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. His declaration was evoked by the free silver stand taken by Senator Blackburn. The representative says in the course of a long prepared statement of his position and vote in congress:

"I favor an international agreement, not inconsistent with sound business methods, but to throw open the mints of this country to the world is simply preposterous."

The senatorial contests is given a new interest by the aspirants for and against silver. The fight will be made on these lines.

WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION.

Iowa Democrats Declare That Parity Should Be Maintained.

Des Moines, Ia., April 24.—One hundred democratic leaders of the state and the central committee held a conference here this afternoon. The silver question was the principal topic of discussion. The reports as to the sentiment in different parts of the state were given.

Continued on Fourth Column Second Page.

PUTTING IT ON HIM

Strong Evidence Is Being Brought Out Against the Medical Student.

HIS MOVEMENTS CLOSELY TRACED

He Was with Both Girls Just Before They Were Murdered.

BLOOD STAINS ON THE CHURCH WALLS

Dr. George Gibson, Upon Whom Durant Tried to Cast Suspicion, Goes Upon the Witness Stand.

San Francisco, Cal., April 24.—A close investigation of the washroom in Emanuel church was made yesterday. This washroom could only have been reached by some one thoroughly familiar with the building. Besides a number of stains on the wash bowl there are numerous splashes surrounding it. Blood stains have also been found on the walls of the little hall leading to the washroom. The extent of the blood stains go to prove that the murderer had no light, for a judicious person, as his actions prove him, would not have splattered so much blood around had he seen what he was doing. The blood-stained coat which was brought to light in Berkeley on Monday has caused a sensation there, but there is considerable difficulty in determining the date on which it was found. Mrs. Bollitt, with three different stories as to the date on which a strange man asked permission to leave a bundle at her home for a few hours. Mrs. Bollitt says the man resembled Durant very much and she believes that she could identify him. Later on the trial continues unabated.

A new witness was presented today. His name is Adolph A. Habe. He had been a schoolmate of the prisoner and had known him for about eight years. He testified to having seen Durant at the ferry at 8 o'clock on the night Miss Williams was murdered. The accused was accompanied by a young lady who answered the description of Miss Williams.

Dr. George Gibson, pastor of Emanuel Baptist church, followed Habe. His appearance on the witness stand created a great stir in the courtroom, and the spectators evinced great interest in the testimony given by him.

In reply to questions, Dr. Gibson said that he left his house at 7:30 o'clock on Friday evening, April 12th, at 7:30 o'clock and went to Dr. Vogel's house, his object being to attend a meeting of the young people's endeavor society. Durant did not arrive until after the business session was over, about 9 o'clock. Witness did not know whether or not the defendant had a key to the church. He met him there about several times. "I went into my study the Saturday morning the body was found, and while there I heard a noise in the part of the church," said the witness, "I was soon afterward told by the son of the janitor that the lock on the library door had been broken. I went to the room and saw the broken lock. I looked into the room but not into the closet. I then returned to my study and remained there until the piano tuner drove me out with his noise, and went to my home. The first I knew of the body being in the closet was when I went back to the church. I was being told by Mrs. Nolte that it was there."

The police say they will dispose of Durant's alibi that he was at clinic in Copper Medical college on Wednesday afternoon about the time he was said to have gone on a car near the market with Miss Lamont. Detective Gibson said on this point today: "We have questioned every student who was at the college on that afternoon and not one of them remembers having seen him there. We have not found any one who called to get at the clinic, and we have clearly established that he frequently got others to answer for him. We have positive evidence that he got on the car with Miss Lamont that afternoon. Not only the three school girls testify to that, but the piano tuner and grimy saw him. They knew both him and Miss Lamont and frequently saw him escort her to and from school. We have a great deal of evidence that has not been made public. The Lamont case is stronger of the two."

During the recess hour Durant received a number of admirers in his cell. They were young women who seem to regard him as something of a hero. Some of them were acquaintances and some merely strangers, who called to get at him through the bars. Durant chatted pleasantly until the officers came.

Another new witness, Dennis Welch, an Alameda policeman, was introduced during the afternoon. Welch said that he saw Durant and Miss Williams together in Alameda on several occasions within two weeks prior to the discovery of the girl's body in the church. The Lamont inquest has been postponed indefinitely.

WORK OF PROFESSIONALS.

They Engage the Teller in Conversation and the Bank Is Short \$22,755.

Mainfield, N. J., April 24.—The effect of the First National bank of Plainfield, N. J., has made public a theft of \$22,755 from the vault Monday. The cashier missed the money when he went to close the bank for the day. It was in two packages. One contained \$20,000 in new bills, and the other \$2,755 in mutilated bills. It is believed that the robbery was the work of professional thieves, as during the afternoon a stranger came in and engaged one of the tellers in conversation, talking without having transacted any business.

FORTY-NINE PARDONS SUGGESTED.

Governor Turney Is Asked To Release a Large Number of Convicts.

Nashville, Tenn., April 24.—(Special.)—The penitentiary committee this afternoon made a formal recommendation to Governor Turney that he pardon forty-nine convicts now in the main penitentiary and the branch prisons. Five of these convicts are women and three of them are negroes and have children born within the walls. Of the others recommended to be pardoned, are a number of boys, several trustees who have made good records, and the others are either aged or infirm.

The tabulated statement furnished the governor set forth fully the facts in each case, and the pardons will probably be granted.

A DUEL IN A STORE.

Brothers-in-Law Settle a Quarrel with Pistols—The Cause of the Trouble.

Charleston, S. C., April 24.—A special to The News and Courier from Edgefield, S. C., says: This morning at 9 o'clock, in the store of Hammond & Co., at this place, B. L. Jones shot and killed John C. Swearingin.

About three months ago Jones indicted Swearingin for obstructing a public road that led through the former's place, and Swearingin was tried and convicted at the last term of court of the offense. It seems

that soon after the obstruction of the road the rails used in forming the obstruction were burned, and Swearingin claimed that Jones's son did the burning, while Jones alleged that Swearingin was the guilty party. This, among other causes, brought on the duel.

A few days ago Swearingin caused the arrest of a negro and lodged him in jail, claiming that he could substantiate the charge against young Jones by the negro's testimony. Jones bailed the negro out. This morning Swearingin came to town to see about the matter, and as the testimony of the coroner's investigation discloses, on entering the store was asked by young Jones if he (Swearingin) had said he burned the rails, and if he did it was a falsehood. Other words passed between young Jones and the deceased, during which time Mr. B. L. Jones came in and told Swearingin if he desired to talk to any one he should talk to him. Swearingin then threw his hand on his hip pocket, at which both parties drew pistols and commenced firing. The witnesses could not say who shot first. Immediately after the firing Swearingin fell to the floor and died in twenty minutes. The ball that killed Mr. Swearingin entered at the upper margin of the right ear, penetrating the posterior portion of the brain. Jones was not hit.

Swearingin, will of the jury was in accordance with the above facts. Mr. Jones surrendered and is now in jail. The parties were brothers-in-law of Senator Tillman and ex-Congressman Tillman. Swearingin had attained his fiftieth year and leaves a family.

HIS SHORTAGE GROWS.

Sateide Schultze Was Marie Wainwright's Disappointed Lover.

Tacoma, Wash., April 24.—Instead of a few thousand dollars, as first supposed, the defalcation of the late Paul Schultze, who was land agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, will amount to \$50,000 and may be more than \$100,000, according to the report of the experts who are engaged in examining the accounts of the suicide.

This shortage and disappointment in Jones are believed to have led to his suicide. A farewell letter to Marie Wainwright, the actress, was found on his person and the statement is made by his friends that he had played the part of the lover towards her for some time, but the collapse of her fortune, the rich home over which she presided, and the loss of her position, had been the cause of the actress and Schultze, who obtained a divorce from his German wife over three years ago.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN'S REPUTATION

Will Be His Defense in a Suit for Seduction of Miss Ashley, of Boston.

San Francisco, Cal., April 24.—"Lucky" Baldwin, the famous millionaire, owner of race horses, fled yesterday a most extraordinary demurrer to the complaint in the seduction suit brought against him by Miss Lillian Ashley, of Boston, Mass. In his demurrer Baldwin states that he is a man of high reputation and that his reputation is such that any woman of the world should have known that he was deceiving her and she should not have been in his company. Baldwin has been the central figure in many suits of seduction and breach of promise.

ORDERED HIS COFFIN.

Shook Hands With His Friends, Took a Dose of Carbolic Acid and Died.

Newark, N. J., April 24.—Jacob Webber, forty years of age, swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid this morning and died within ten minutes. A week ago Webber ordered a coffin for a firm undertaker. On Sunday he made a tour of the homes of all his friends, bidding them goodbye. On Monday and Tuesday he sold his property and engaged his burial plot. His actions were very strange, did not lead to a suspicion that he intended to take his life.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Brigadier General Merritt Is Made a Major General.

Washington, April 24.—The president has made the following appointments in the army: Brigadier General Hensley Merritt, to be major general.

Colonel Zenas R. Bliss, Twenty-seventh infantry, to be brigadier general.

Colonel John C. Coppinger, Twenty-third infantry, to be brigadier general.

To be captains in the quartermaster's department: Lieutenant John L. French, Fourth artillery; Lieutenant Isaac W. Little, Tenth infantry; Lieutenant James B. Aleshire, First cavalry.

Chaplain to be assigned to the Ninth regiment of cavalry (colored), Rev. George W. Priolon, of Wilberforce, O.

The application of Lieutenant Colonel John S. Billings, of the medical department, to be retired October 1st, has been approved. Colonel Coppinger is a son-in-law of James G. Blaine.

THE WHISKY TRUST RECEIVERS

Make Their Report Showing the Earnings of the Combine.

Chicago, Ill., April 24.—The report of John McNulta, Edward P. Lawrence and John McNeill, the receivers of the whisky trust, from February 1st to March 23d, was presented to the clerk of the United States circuit court at noon today. The report is confined strictly to a statement of the financial operations of the trust receivers. The receivers say their gross receipts from all sources were \$3,852,246; the expenditures, \$3,559,839, leaving a balance of \$292,407 in the hands of Receiver McNulta when the other two resigned on March 23d.

MRS. PARNELL'S CONDITION.

She Is Growing Weaker and Does Not Recognize Those Around Her.

Bordentown, N. J., April 24.—Mrs. Parnell is still alive, but her condition this afternoon was considered as extremely critical. The convulsions are less frequent and less violent and the patient is growing weaker and does not recognize her neighbors and acquaintances. No relative is yet present, but friends are doing all that can be done for the patient.

WILL REVERSE THE DECISION,

And Debs Will Be Granted a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

New York, April 24.—A Chicago special to The Herald says a report from Washington reaches here that the supreme court will, in its decision of the Debs contempt case, reverse the decision of the lower court, made by Judge Woods, and grant the writ of habeas corpus asked for Debs and his associates, relieving them of imprisonment for contempt for disobeying the orders of the court. It is understood that the court stands either six to two or five to three in favor of Debs.

Planing Mill Burned.

Lebanon, Pa., April 24.—The planing mill of the Reinhold Lumber Company and \$30,000 worth of lumber were burned today. Total loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$119,000.

Bellevue's Daily Ballot.

Dover, Del., April 24.—The 120th ballot for United States senator taken today resulted: Higgins, republican, 6; Adickes, republican, 6; Penniwell, republican, 4; Massey, republican, 3; Ridgely, democrat, 3; Tunnel, 1.

SHADES OF MONROE!

England Threatens To Seize the Custom House at Corinto.

NO ONE TO UPHOLD YOUR DOCTRINE

Your Ghost Has Bluffed Europe for a Long Time, However.

GREAT BRITAIN IS LAUGHING NOW

She Has No Idea That the Present Administration Will Raise a Band To Interfere—Nicaragua in a Bad Way.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 24.—The British admiral has notified President Zelaya that three days will be given to Nicaragua in which to comply with the terms of Great Britain's ultimatum. This period will expire tomorrow. Failure to pay the indemnity will be followed by the seizure of the custom house at Corinto and the collection of the duties by British subjects, presumably officers of the fleet detailed for that purpose. The note of the British admiral contains a declaration that force will be used to collect the money if opposition is made. Great excitement exists. The government, it is reported, will refuse to pay the indemnity and will abandon Corinto as a port of entry. The belief is general here that if Great Britain obtains possession of Corinto she will continue to occupy it, as she has occupied territory in Egypt and other countries where she has obtained a foothold.

WE CAN DO NOTHING.

That's What the President Says—A Special Cabinet Meeting Held.

Washington, April 24.—Secretary Gresham had a long interview with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, this morning, and also saw Minister Guzman, of Nicaragua, who communicated to him the intelligence he had from his government. Very shortly afterwards members of the cabinet, one by one, dropped out to Woodley, the president's country home, where a special cabinet meeting was held. The outcome of the meeting is understood to be that the administration is disposed to use its good offices between Nicaragua and Great Britain, so far as it consistently can do so. President Cleveland feels that the intelligence now stands the United States can do nothing except to request Lord Kimberley not to force a settlement of the indemnity within the next twenty-four hours, but to permit a sufficient time to elapse so that Nicaragua may not be compelled to pay the "smart money" at the cannon's mouth. If the British foreign office shall agree to this the incident will probably be closed within the next fortnight by a compromise on the part of Nicaragua with Great Britain's terms. Those who understand the sentiment of the Nicaraguan people respecting this matter predict that Nicaragua will not pay the indemnity unless Great Britain pursues a more conciliatory course.

The disposition of President Zelaya and his advisers is strongly against paying the money under compulsion. To do so will, it is said, result in the overthrow of the present administration by the Nicaraguan people, who would even prefer that Corinto should be occupied rather than that they should be compelled to make a humiliating surrender.

They Are There for Business.

London, April 24.—At the foreign office it is officially stated that the British warships in the harbor of Corinto, Nicaragua, are there for the purpose of enforcing compliance with the demands of Great Britain set forth in the British ultimatum. The Central News says that Rear Admiral Stephen, of the Pacific fleet, has received full instructions regarding his action on the Nicaraguan coast, and is empowered in certain contingencies to follow his own estimate of the necessities of the situation.

Way They Size It Up.

The Daily Chronicle will say tomorrow: "It does not appear that the United States is at all anxious to take a hand in the difficulty between Great Britain and Nicaragua. Everything is, indeed, well between us and the United States."

"A Martyr to Monroism."

London, April 24.—The Daily Graphic will say tomorrow under the caption "A Martyr to Monroism":

"That the soil of the republics of the two Americas is safe from the trespasses of European powers, no matter how the subjects and interests of the latter may have been outraged, has been Nicaragua's pride and solace throughout her tempestuous career, and even although she stands alone, she will not desert so convenient a belief. Before she succumb today, perhaps counsel of a less heroic kind will prevail, but, whether so or not, Great Britain will by that time have taught Nicaragua and other states of Central and South America a lesson long needed."

DON'T LIKE THE TREATY.

Russia, France and Germany Oppose the Cession of Territory to Japan.

London, April 24.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Berlin says: German have been received at the German capital from Tokio that the Russian, French and German ministers today made representations to the Japanese government in opposition to the clause in the China-Japanese treaty providing for the cession to Japan of the territory upon the mainland of China. The representatives were received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Matsui.

England Will Not Interfere.

London, April 24.—The Daily News will announce positively tomorrow that England will not act in concert with the continental powers regarding the Simonoski treaty. It will say editorially: "England's refusal to co-operate with the other powers is due solely to the desire not to take part in matters in which she has no immediate concern. We trust it is not the policy of any of the powers to do more than endeavor to persuade Japan. There is nothing to be gained worth even the remote risk of war."

From St. Petersburg The News learns that Russia has sent a note to Japan stating the various conditions of the treaty which she cannot allow.

THE ARMS WERE SHIPPED.

Attorney General Olney Says There Was Nothing Illegal in It.

Washington, April 24.—The counsel of the republic of Ecuador at San Francisco, Cal., adopting the error which has widely prevailed, that shipment of arms from the United States to countries where revolutionary movements may be in progress, is illegal, notified Secretary Gresham that two vessels were about to leave San Francisco with consignments of arms supposed to be destined for rebels in Ecuador. He asked that the United States interpose to prevent these shipments.

Secretary Gresham referred the matter to Attorney General Olney, who gave an opinion that there was nothing illegal in it.

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TO SHUT CRISP OUT.

Some Northern Papers Maintain That He Is Not Eligible.

WASHINGTON AND THE EXPOSITION

Ladies There Are Taking Great Interest in a Meeting Today at Mrs. Carlisle's Home.

Washington, April 24.—(Special.)—The discussion of a southern candidate for the presidency, which has been going on recently, leads The News, of this city, this evening to suggest and dispose of Speaker Crisp on the single ground that he was born while his parents were abroad. Whether Judge Crisp is a natural citizen within the meaning of the constitution is, however, a question in dispute.

As a vice presidential possibility Mr. Crisp's name has been most frequently mentioned, and his election as such and succession to the presidency would raise, The News claims, the same question. The constitution provides that the vice president, in case of the president's death, resignation or inability, shall take possession of the office.

Expounders of the organic law are divided in opinion as to whether that which is not specified as a disability in the vice president would prove a disability in the president. The preponderance of sentiment expressed is to the effect that the vice president would be compelled to retain his elective position, and could not be eligible to the presidency. In such a contingency, as now provided by law, the secretary of state would become president and the vice president remain as before the vacancy occurred. Should a second or third vacancy occur the vice president would be no more eligible than at the first one. If the vice president should insist upon assuming the duties of president, it would devolve upon the United States supreme court to determine whether succession in office obviated an elective disability. In fact it is probable that an electoral commission would be necessary to settle the controversy, a precedent for which was practically established in the Tilden-Hayes contest of 1876.

The liveliest interest in the exhibition manifested in the Atlanta exposition, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dabney, chairman of the government board, says that preliminary arrangements for the government exhibits are well nigh complete, and he predicts that the exhibit will compare favorably with that at Chicago. The exhibits of the Smithsonian institution, the agricultural department, the fish commission and the navy department will attract the greatest interest. The woman's branch of the work is being carefully looked after. Meetings are being held daily.

Arrangements have been made for a May fete at which many devices for obtaining money will be in operation. The work is in charge of the most prominent ladies of the city.

Several of the artists have announced their intention of preparing special work for the exposition. Max Weyl has a female life study in contemplation, and Mr. Dunbar thinks of modeling a study of Secretary Hoke Smith.

At a meeting of the woman's district committee a plan for a general exhibitors' meeting was discussed, to be called in the city when the local committee is more fully organized. To this all persons interested in the Atlanta exposition will be invited and suggestions for various classes of exhibits will be received and considered. It is thought by the committee that it is better to have too much than too little in the way of proposals for exhibits, and the general meeting will give every one interested a chance to be heard, after which the committee can select and retain what is best.

The entertainment and press committees met this afternoon and tomorrow the international and interstate committee will meet at the residence of Mrs. John G. Carlisle.

NOT JUST NOW.

Lamont Will Not Reconsider the Military Department Question.

Washington, April 24.—Secretary Lamont will not reconsider the question of establishing a military department with headquarters at Atlanta during the present recess of congress. At the instance of southern senators and representatives the matter was thoroughly weighed some time ago, when it was concluded by General Schofield and other authorities that the project was not possible for the present.

While the secretary of war has ample authority to arrange army departments as he deems advisable, it is pointed out that no general officer would be available for the command of the new department, unless congress should increase the number. This may be accomplished in the future by making the grade of lieutenant general permanent for a commander of the entire army and adding another brigadier to the present list. If this should be done there is scarcely any doubt that the department of the south Atlantic will be established.

To Close Saloons on Sunday.

London, April 24.—In the house of commons today Mr. T. W. Russell's bill providing for the perpetuation of the existing temporary regulation closing the drinking saloons in Ireland on Sunday, passed its second reading by a vote of 168 to 69.

His Lecture Not a Success.

London, April 24.—O'Donovan Rossa's lecturing tour has been very unsuccessful and he is about to return to the United States.

DOZOMULSON

Is a scientific preparation of Ozone, Cod Liver Oil and Gualac. It is Rich, Liquid Nourishing Food, which Enriches the Blood, Restores the Nerve Tone, and Stimulates the Appetite. It is the only Food, the life-giving element of the Atmosphere, which aids Digestion, destroys Effete Matter and brings back Vitality. It contains Gualac, which increases the secretion of gastric juices, prevents fermentation and destroys the poisonous germs of disease. It has won success on two continents, and is recognized both in Europe and America as the most effective remedy Science has yet produced for the prevention and cure of disease. It is for Colds, Coughs, Consumption and Lung Troubles, For Scrofula, General Debility, Anemia and All Wasting Diseases. It cures these maladies because it attacks and destroys the poisonous germs which produce them.

IT IS THE KIND PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE. All Druggists or T. A. Sloum Co., NEW YORK.

DOZOMULSON

AROUND HUNTSVILLE.

The Agent of the Proscribed Paper

Huntsville, Ala., April 24.—At a meeting of the council last night O. K. Stegall was re-elected chief of the city fire department. Mr. Stegall has served in this capacity a number of years and is one of the most efficient firemen in the county.

Rube Chapman, distributing agent for The Sunday Sun, was in court yesterday charged with a number of open violations of the recent ordinance against the sale of that publication. The defendant appeared without counsel and asked that the trial be postponed until Saturday, which was granted. Counsel has been retained and two of the best lawyers in this city will defend the young man.

The Farmers' Central Club will hold its regular meeting next Saturday. The theme for discussion will be Madison county's exhibit at the Atlanta Cotton States and International exposition. For a number of years Madison has captured the first prizes at all the state fairs and naturally her citizens want to make a good showing in Atlanta.

The Massachusetts cotton mill will certainly be located here. A telegram from the manager announces that he intended leaving for this city last Saturday, but the New England labor upheaval prevented. He stated, however, that in a few days he will come and close the negotiations.

Both railroads here will build sidings to the mill, a distance of about one mile, thus giving the best possible railroad facilities. Mr. F. W. Pratt, manager of the West Huntsville cotton mills, returned this morning from Memphis, where he consulted with the officials of the Memphis and Charleston road with reference to the siding to the new mill, and was assured that it would be built.

WILL BE A FINE EXHIBIT.

Alabama Is Progressive and Alive to the Opportunity.

Montgomery, Ala., April 24.—(Special.)—The Alabama newspapers are certainly doing a good part by the Atlanta exposition. Many of them keep a column set aside for exposition notes. Of these columns is run in the interests of the Alabama exhibit, but it naturally creates a great interest in the exposition, and is doing much to cement the friendship and interest of Georgia and Alabama.

The Constitution long ago prophesied that this would be one of the effects of the exposition, and it is evident that the fulfillment of the prophecy is already apparent. Alabama may be relied upon to come to the exposition with colors flying. There will be a fine exhibit from this state and it will be found in the Alabama building. The legislature, or rather the populist members with a few unprogressive democrats, get the bill providing for an appropriation for a suitable state exhibit called up late one night during the session and killed it, but the masses of the people are, by individual effort, accumulating a magnificent sum. They will place themselves and their legislature ashamed of themselves.

WILL HOLD AN EXTRA SESSION.

The B'nai B'rith Grand Lodge Will Meet Again in Chattanooga.

Montgomery, Ala., April 24.—(Special.)—The B'nai B'rith grand lodge held only a morning session today, and that was entirely consumed in the discussion of the endowment and insurance system. It was clearly the opinion of all that the system needed some improvements and that whatever steps were taken in this particular should be very carefully considered. Some wanted to dispose of the matter at this time and if necessary extend the session for a day or two, but the majority voted to have a special session held within ninety days for the purpose of perfecting the system. Chattanooga was selected as the place for the proposed convention, which will be held subject to the president's call. A large number of delegates were given the delegates at Jackson's lake this afternoon, and a fine feast and some bright speeches were enjoyed.

B'nai B'rith Notes.

The grand lodge met on the steps of the capital today and posed for a photographer. A feature of the reception at the state and club rooms last night was that of the most eloquent and elaborate banquets ever given here. There were more than 200 guests.

Mrs. Jacob, of this city, sent to the president's desk today a magnificent floral emblem, which perfumed the senate chamber during the entire day.

The local lodges have been profuse in bestowing courtesies on the visitors, and all of the visitors unite in the opinion that this has been one of the most agreeable sessions the grand lodge has ever held.

Henry Marx, of New Orleans, is arranging the transportation for the delegates to the constitutional grand lodge, which meets in Cincinnati on Sunday in triennial session. This is the supreme body of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and is composed of the foremost brethren of the civilized world. Three European grand lodges will be represented.

TRAGEDY NEAR EUTAW.

Two Old Enemies Met and One Shoots the Other Fatally.

Birmingham, April 24.—(Special.)—The following special from Eutaw came in today: "On yesterday evening Marshal Chambers had an encounter with Harvey Myers on the road home from Eutaw to Union, in which Chambers shot Myers five times, fatally wounding him. Myers has since died. The bodies were carried to the present place, and Myers was buried in the morning. Chambers came to Eutaw this morning and surrendered to the sheriff and is now in custody. Chambers has not, and under legal advice will not, make any statement."

Randolph Heard from Again.

Montgomery, Ala., April 24.—(Special.)—A gentleman just from Texas reports that he saw and shook hands with Judge Randolph, Montgomery's defaulting probate judge, at San Antonio, Tex., on Sunday, March 17th. That was the last time he was seen. Judge Randolph was on the train going to Laredo. As that place is only 12 miles from San Antonio and is only separated from the border by a river, it is evident that the judge has long since passed out of the borders of this country. The governor only asked for \$500 reward for him and it is probable that no effort will be made to capture him.

TOOK NOTHING BUT CASH.

A Bank Thief Does Not Bother with Checks or Other Papers.

Raleigh, N. C., April 24.—(Special.)—The amount of money which was stolen from the Farmers' bank at Roxboro was \$2,804. Nothing but cash was taken, notes and checks not being molested. The suspected person is an unknown traveling jeweler, who was seen last Saturday, but who cannot be found.

Today the suit of H. G. Ewart, republican, against Thomas A. Jones, democrat, involving the title to the judgeship of the new western criminal circuit, was set for hearing in the supreme court next Saturday.

So far the fusionist penitentiary board has failed to bring its suit against the democratic board, though it announced that suit would be instituted at once.

The ladies in each of the ninety-six counties in the state were today requested to select an assistant marshal for the confederate monument unveiling here on May 20th.

Contracts have been let for materials for building two large cotton mills at Concord. It is said one will have 30,000 spindles, J. M. and W. R. Odell will build both mills.

Both United States and North Carolina geological surveys are making a special survey of water powers at the narrows of the Yadkin river and will make a special report thereon.

This is Her Second Suit.

Louisville, Ky., April 24.—Mrs. Mary Bulitt, formerly the widow of General Bulitt, began suit today for divorce from her venerable husband, Colonel Cuthbert Bulitt, on the ground of abandonment. She caused a sensation a few months ago by a similar suit, which was later withdrawn and their differences patched up for a time.

MR. CUESTA IN CUBA

He Talks Interestingly of the Rebellion Below Us.

SAYS IT ISN'T MUCH OF A WAR ANYHOW

Simply a Negro Riot, with a Sprinkling of Whites Thrown In—Annexation Is the Remedy.

Mr. A. L. Cuesta, whose very name suggests the fragrance of the richest Havanas that come to Atlanta, arrived in Atlanta yesterday fresh from Cuba and talks interestingly about the situation on the turbulent little island to the south of us.

Mr. Cuesta is no stranger in Atlanta. He was here for ten years as a manufacturer of fine cigars, and it was in this very city that he gained his start in business.

He is a native of Spain, having come to this city a long time ago. When he had worked here in his humble factory for a number of years and had accumulated sufficient funds to branch out on a large scale he formed the firm now known as Cuesta, Ballard & Co. and established a cigar factory in Tampa, Fla. For the past few years he has been making wondrous strides in the business and there is not today a more popular nor a more prosperous firm than his in the business.

When Mr. Cuesta was seen yesterday by The Constitution and asked how long since he was in Cuba he replied that he was there less than ten days ago. When questioned concerning the movements of the insurrectionists over on the island and about the rebellion in general, he said:

"If you want to know what I think has done more to cause the uprising in Cuba than anything else I would say the tariff policy of Mr. McKinley, our American Statesman. When the McKinley tariff went on there was at once a movement to get up clubs here and there, rather secretly at first, and finally openly, to take steps toward making Cuba a free nation. You see, the McKinley tariff threw thousands of tobacco makers out of Cuba, and the cigar factories that were being fostered in this country."

"Well, those people began to organize clubs. They would contribute so much a week toward raising a sum for carrying on the rebellion. Jose Mari, a lawyer of the island, was the first to take up the work of organizing the Cubans who had come to this country and who are discontented. He told the people of Cuba that they were under a yoke; that they could get poorer, that the conditions were such as to make the future absolutely dark for him, and all that sort of thing, and he aroused a great deal of discontent in this way."

"He soon began in correspondence with leaders on the island, some of whom had been in the revolution when ended in 1879. Among his earliest correspondents was Julio Sanjuán, who served in the revolution of 1879. Sanjuán was a native of the island and told the whole story of the plot. He would have been killed by the insurrectionists whom he betrayed had it not been for protection. He may or may not be saved yet. Probably he will be sent off to Spain."

Not Much of a War.

"The war in Cuba, if it could be called a war, is about all over now. It has never amounted to much of a war. It was not much of a war. There were never more than 3,000 persons in the ranks of the insurrectionists. It may or may not surprise you to know that 80 per cent of these were negroes."

"In his connection it would be interesting to note that the better class of Cubans have never taken any interest in this movement. It is the work of the lower classes, principally the negroes. Among the chiefs of the insurrectionists there was but one white man, and that was Maso. The two Maceos and Flor Crombet were negroes. That is to say, negro mulattoes—almost pure negroes. The only white man who took part in the thing is over and they are caught, except Maso, the white man."

The Political Parties.

"There are three political parties in Cuba. The liberal party is made up, for the most part, of the business men, merchants and the like, who care nothing for the revolution. The autonomist party is what might be called a home rule party. They seek in a conservative way the right to rule themselves in the island of Cuba, and yet be under the Spanish flag. The third party is in the extreme. They want to drive the sound money wedge into the timber that needs cleaving. The utterances of Secretary Carlisle before the Memphis convention cannot but be of the gravest interest to the people of this city. He is the president; but at the same time it is to be mentioned that another leading official, including several treasury men, will expound at proper times and places and in connection with those at the head of the treasury department may enunciate, thus bearing out the recent assertion that an immediate movement in favor of sound money is to be inaugurated along the whole political and business action. The south is, perhaps, accounted for by the fact that all of the strikers arrested for rioting yesterday were promptly convicted of disorderly conduct today and punished. The moral effect of this action was greatly enhanced by the physical effect produced by the procedure of the prefect of police, who today employed 2,500 regular policemen and 1,500 of the municipal guards in the preservation of order. It is now believed that the strike is approaching its end. The omnibus company has consented to the point made by the men that the minimum pay shall be 3½ cents a day, and the men in consideration of this concession probably abate some of their claims. Several other points have been conceded to the strikers and it is probable that most of them will return to work."

He Favors Annexation.

"You ask me what is the solution for the problem that confronts Cuba, and I tell you that in one word—annexation. "Cuba ought to be annexed to the United States of America. The people of both countries will be a long time coming, though, I fear. There are very few down there who regard it as a wise plan, but they will awake some fine day and see that it is the best thing on earth for them to do. "It is one of the richest and most fertile islands in the world. There can be no doubt of this. If the United States were to get the island it would be of the greatest benefit to the people over here and over there. It ought to be gained and set up in a regular state by the government. Let them have a government and send their members to congress over here and their senators. The sugar cane fields would be opened up to this country in that way, which would supply the entire United States with sugar; the coffee industry would be sufficient to supply the entire country; the tobacco and fruit industries would supply this whole country and more besides, and we would get the benefit of all this without the tariff to burden the products of these industries."

"When a man sits down and thinks the matter over it is the easiest thing in the world to see that annexation is the only solution for the problem of Cuba. It will make the people rich there, and will do us good here. As it is today, Spain gets no benefit from the possession of Cuba, comparatively, and Cuba gets very little from Spain. The island ought to be owned by the United States of America."

Mr. Cuesta will be in the city several days.

HE WILL MAKE THE TRIP.

Justice Jackson's Physician Says He Will Be Able to Go to Washington.

Nashville, Tenn., April 24.—The health of Associate Justice Jackson, of the United States supreme court, has improved since he came to his home, West Meade, six miles from this city, several weeks ago. He intends to leave for Washington about May 4th to sit with his colleagues during the hearing of the income tax petition. After the consideration of the petition Justice Jackson will return to his home and remain until the October term of court. His physician says he may safely make the trip to the capital.

A SETBACK FOR STONE.

Double Standard Democrats in Mississippi Defeat the Goldbugs.

Jackson, Miss., April 24.—The state democratic executive committee today, by a vote of 17 to 12, decided to call a state primary for the nomination of all state officers. This is a great setback to Governor Stone, who represents the single gold standard idea in the campaign.

We Await the Response.

Austin, Tex., April 24.—The democratic legislature at a meeting tonight called the people to rally to the support of Cleveland and the democratic party on the financial question. It was made necessary by the fact that the free coinage members of the legislature will tomorrow issue a proclamation asking the people to support the 16 to 1 policy.

Convention Called for August 7.

Jackson, Miss., April 24.—(Special.)—The state executive committee today called a state democratic convention for August 7th. A powerful fight was made for a state primary to be held at that time. It is believed that Hon. J. B. Sykes and General W. T. Martin will soon enter the contest for the democratic nomination for governor.

WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION.

Continued from Second Column First Page

of the state, as well as the views of those present, differed widely and the debate at times became acrimonious. The declaration was adopted by a vote of 17 to 12. The sense of this conference that the two monetary metals should be kept at a parity."

To this declaration was added, at the request of S. B. Evans, of Ottumwa, representing the moderate silver men, and without objection from the antagonistic wing of the party, the modification "without discrimination against either metal in the matter of coinage," thus practically reaffirming the national democratic monetary plank of 1892. The conference also voted in favor of holding the state convention after the republican convention, and the central committee accordingly this evening named August 7th as the date, and Marshalltown as the place. The date is a compromise, the extreme silver men desiring an earlier convention and the extreme gold men a very late one in order to give what they term the present "silver craze" time to subside.

The conference was a compromise, representative one so far as party leaders are concerned, although the free silver men declare that the rank and file of the party, wherein their strength lies, were not properly represented and promised to make a better showing in the state convention.

When the question of the time for holding the state convention came up the gold standard men, led by W. W. Wilmer, of Des Moines, defeated the silver men. The national convention, arrayed themselves in favor of a late convention in order that the party members might be educated to an understanding of the currency question prior to the convention.

F. Q. Stuart led the free silver men in favor of an early convention. Ex-congressman Hayes, of Clinton, and Henry Volmer, of Davenport, urged a late convention and the party split. Stuart, who is a free silver man, declared that the German-American voters of the state, and especially the Mississippi river counties, would never be led into an endorsement of a democratic convention. Mayor Volmer declared that the democrats lost the Iowa district at the last congressional election because of popular fear that the party would come out for free silver. When a similar sentiment was expressed on the question of whether the democratic convention should follow or precede the republican convention the advocates of a late convention won by a vote of 60 to 20.

Then W. W. Wilmer sought to reconcile the differences of opinion by offering a resolution favoring the maintenance of the monetary metals at a parity. A dozen free silver men objected to the consideration of the resolution as an attempt to divide the party, but when a vote was forced only five went on record against it. Although the free silver men promise a fight, the result of today's conference is taken by the gold men to indicate that Iowa democratic convention this year will endorse the national monetary plank of 1892 and that the party leaders will interpret it in accordance with the views of the administration.

MR. CARLISLE WILL SPEAK.

He Is to Appear at Memphis but Not at Lexington, Ky.

Washington, April 24.—Secretary Carlisle is expected to participate in the forthcoming "sound money convention" which will meet in Memphis on May 23d, to the extent of delivering an address before the assembly, which he will embody and reiterate the views held by President Cleveland on the topic which will have paramount attention at the gathering. It is further said here that the presence of the secretary of the treasury at this convention will have the full sanction of the president. It will not be regarded by the administration as in the nature of a public office attending a political meeting, inasmuch as there is no question upon the point that that officer does not enter into the discussion or determination of an assembly called to consider and act upon matters having in view alone a substantial permanent money.

Leading officials here are satisfied that in the south, despite a wide area of free silver sentiment, a deep-rooted and augmenting sentiment favorable to "sound money" is becoming every day more manifest. Its development in leading cities is very gratifying to administration circles in this city and the Memphis demonstration with its added consequence of the attendance and endorsement of a leading member of the cabinet, is relied upon as a factor to drive the sound money wedge into the timber that needs cleaving. The utterances of Secretary Carlisle before the Memphis convention cannot but be of the gravest interest to the people of this city.

They know they are whipped.

Goldbugs Give Up Chicago to the Free Coinage Crowd.

Chicago, April 24.—The Honest Money League, which holds a full meeting of its executive committee held at the Palmer house headquarters today issued an address in the shape of a resolution to the democratic voters of the county appealing to them to abstain from participating in the primary to be held on May 3d, and to entirely ignore any action which may be taken on the monetary question at the state convention of the democratic party to be held in June. The calling of such a convention is declared to be a usurpation of power on the part of the democratic party central committee calculated to bring disaster on the party in Cook county.

The committee on public meetings of the league was directed to at once arrange for a mass meeting to be held in this city to give expression to the protest. The date of this meeting was fixed for May 3d, the day the primaries are to be held. The idea of the sound money democrats is to cast discredit on the work of the delegates to the Springfield convention as lacking legitimate authority. Signatures to the honest money declaration of principles are coming into headquarters at the rate of 500 a day.

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A Burning Ship.

Norfolk, Va., April 24.—The British steamship Dunbeth, Captain Mackenzie, from Galveston to Liverpool, has just arrived and reports that at 6 o'clock last evening she sighted a vessel near Hatteras on fire, which proved to be a sailing vessel with foremast and yardarm standing, but which soon went by the board, leaving the vessel intact. The vessel was seen by the British steamship Dunbeth, which was on her way to Liverpool. The vessel was seen by the British steamship Dunbeth, which was on her way to Liverpool.

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THE DEATH ROLL.

The First Mrs. Leslie Is Dead.

Kingston, N. Y., April 24.—After an illness of a year or more, Mrs. Frank Leslie, who was divorced from the well-known New York publisher, now deceased, about twenty years ago, died at Hickam of heart failure yesterday. She had been leading a life of solitude in the Catskills for the past ten years or so, stopping at Brookhaven and Shokan. One son, Alfred, survives her. The body will be taken to New York city for interment.

Death Closed the Contract.

Chicago, April 24.—Nathaniel S. Jones, the veteran speculator known in every wheat market of the country as "Nat" Jones, one of the "big four" of bygone days, died at St. Joseph's hospital in this city tonight after lingering several weeks in a state of paralysis.

MR. TOM SWIFT DEAD.

The Life of a Noble Young Man Closes Yesterday Morning.

Mr. Thomas L. Swift, one of the best-known citizens of Atlanta, died at the residence of Mr. J. E. Reese, in Decatur, at an early hour yesterday morning.

For two or three years Mr. Swift had been in declining health. His last illness, however, dates from the latter part of November. At that time he was prostrated by a severe attack of the jaundice and from the effects of this visitation he never recovered.

In spite of the tenderest care and nursing received from loving hands that remained steadfast to him in his last illness, he continued to fade slowly until the end came peacefully in the early morning watches, and the heart of the brave sufferer was hushed forever. Mr. Swift had a host of loyal and true friends in Atlanta, and they will be deeply pained to learn the news of his sad death. Possessed of a genial, happy disposition, his life was like a streak of sunshine, and his death created a darkness that will linger for many weeks and years around the hearts of those who loved him.

Mr. Swift was at one time a leading tobacco merchant of this city, but reverses came upon him and he lost the large property which he had accumulated. He never lost, however, the confidence of those with whom he dealt, and he was just beginning to rise again when the finger of death was laid upon him.

The funeral will occur this morning at Decatur. The pallbearers in Decatur will be Messrs. Dade Sams, Mannie Sams, Cap. Mayson, Poleman Weeks, John Swanson and James R. George.

The pallbearers to meet the remains in Atlanta are Messrs. N. C. Williams, R. B. Gardner, Milton A. Reed, Mood Avery, A. F. Fleming, E. H. Thornton, John Wing and J. H. M. Born. They will meet the remains today at noon at the Decatur street entrance to Oakland cemetery and the burial will take place in that beautiful city of the dead.

DEATH OF MRS. DUNCAN.

A Well-Known Christian Lady Dies Yesterday Afternoon.

Mrs. S. E. Duncan died at her home in West End, near the corner of Holderness and Gordon streets, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The announcement of the death of this noble Christian lady will cause much sorrow. Characterized by a deep piety her life was one of beautiful consecration. Mrs. Duncan was the daughter of the late B. and Connor, of Marietta, Ga., and leaves four children, Boland, G. W. J. M. and Vencie. She was fifty-seven years of age at the time of her death.

The interment will occur at Marietta, Ga., this morning at 10 o'clock.

MOTION FOR DECREE OF SALE.

Ben C. Smith gave an elegant card this afternoon. Mrs. Smith is not a delightful entertainer but she is of Macon's handsomest and most interesting ladies.

"Scrap of Paper" was presented at the Army of Music tonight by a splendid group of Macon's amateurs, in the presence of a crowded and fashionable audience.

It was an excellent performance given for the benefit of the public library. The souvenir programmes were of a high class and the programme was unique.

Adj. Marshals White, Dismuke and

the parties captured are Warren and her Bunn, whose outfit was of seventy-five men, and two hoochies, who own one of 150 gallons' capacity. About 500 gallons of beer was destroyed, but not a drop of whisky was lost. The prisoners were taken to Miami and will be tried before Judge Speer. The editor of the Miami Herald has a letter to Editor Gleason, of The News and Tribune, in which he urges very strongly the necessity of having a record kept of the prisoners which to keep the records of the ordi- nary's office. He intimates that unless the prisoners are kept in the city jail, or of a new courthouse and jail he will for the latter built, to be paid for by district, and that the prisoners of the larger cities will be kept in one of the larger cities, as the fall here is not so bad as that of Miami, but the bond election takes place Friday. It is very doubtful if it will be carried, and the city council will probably oppose to the erection of a new courthouse. Good majority of the registered voters of Miami are in favor of the proposition that the defeat will come. The city commissioners are working very hard to get the bond election carried, and the proposed water tower was under consideration by the city council again.

A Common Practice.

quite common for some trades people to persuade a customer to take some article instead of that called for, sometimes called substitution, but it's not the customer out of that which is wanted. It is always done for a meaner reason. The dealer who does this has no consideration for his customer. It's like getting rid of something in which the dealer himself was swindled, and yet he gets his money out of it by deceiving his customer. We say to the readers of this journal that when you ask for Simmon's Liver Regulator don't take anything else. It's the best liver medicine. The advertising is increasing the demand, and the people who call for it should get it, especially so because there is no other medicine like Simmon's Liver Regulator. It's the only one. It's the only one that's been known to be the best of the medicine.

Defton, Ga., April 24.—(Special).—Mr. E. Asbury and Miss Mattie Henry married at 1 o'clock this afternoon by W. L. Wootten, of Atlanta, Ga., at home of the bride's parents, on Elbert st. Mr. Asbury has been in the city for three seasons engaged in the cotton trade and has made a large number of friends.

The World's Greatest Typewriter.
 Fact—We are doing a land office busi-
 ness. We received from the United States
 General land office April 18th, on competi-
 tion, a written order for thirty-eight (38)
 Densmore, immediate delivery
 typewriters, challenging all other typewriter
 companies to show so large an order from a
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 Descriptive pamphlet and home testi-
 monials sent free.

DENSMORE TYPEWRITER CO.,
 George M. Folger,
 Wall St. Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

SPEAKER FLEMING

Declares for Silver and Shows His Reasons for It.

EARNESTLY SUPPORTED CLEVELAND

But Says That He Must Part Company with Him.

DRAWS THE LINE ON THE GOLD STANDARD

And Says That the Salvation and Prosperity of the Country Depend Upon the Patriotic Effort to Throttle Goldbugism.

Hon. W. H. Fleming, an earnest advocate of the nomination of Cleveland in 1892, and the present speaker of the Georgia house of representatives, furnishes The Constitution with the following card for publication:

Editor Constitution—The letter of President Cleveland, the interview of Secretary Morton, the late publications of the Reform Club, the preliminary arrangements for the bankers' convention, and other significant facts of recent occurrence, leave no doubt in the minds of thoughtful men that we are on the eve of a great political battle, which may determine the financial policy of this government for generations to come in favor of gold monometallism against gold and silver bimetalism.

The issue has been gradually shaping itself for years and now the crisis is upon us. Both the great political parties have heretofore in their platforms professed a desire to preserve both metals as redemption money, and have succeeded by aptly turned phrases in beguiling the people into fancied security. Perhaps that course was wisest. Perhaps the times were not ripe. But the time for dallying is gone. Equivocation is no longer possible.

Once before the battle was about to open when a truce was arranged through the delusive compromise of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, by which true bimetalism was rendered absolutely impossible as long as it remained in force.

At the bidding of the gold monometallists that purchasing clause was repealed, thus advancing their forces, but at the same time clearing the way for the people to see as they never saw before the sharp lines of the battle to be fought. Let us be thankful that the field is open, and let us hope that no politician's ingenuity will be able to obscure the view.

We should realize at once that our course will not gain strength by charging President Cleveland with treachery to the democratic platform on the financial question. Let us be candid and honest. The simple truth is the Chicago platform contained two declarations on money. One was the free coinage plank, the other the party plank. One was meant to hold the south and west in line. The other was meant to attract the north and east. The Georgia state platform of 1894 was merely an ingenuous paraphrase of the Chicago "straddle," agreed upon under stress of danger, immediately threatening the prosperity of the state.

Those two planks would not dovetail together. Free coinage may and probably will result in party. But party can never preclude free coinage. To make parity of bullion value a condition precedent to free coinage, is to postpone free coinage until they make peace. We must remove the legal disabilities of silver before we can rightfully expect it to resume its normal position.

We knew on which of those planks of the Chicago platform Mr. Cleveland stood when he nominated him. His selection was in no sense a political mistake. On the contrary, it was almost a stroke of genius. He was the only man the democrats could elect, and republican success would have meant even worse disaster to silver. Representing as he did opposition to an unjust tariff system, the people left the money question for the time in abeyance, and by their ballots elevated him to the presidency in 1892—an honor which in 1888 he had bravely sacrificed to principle when he proclaimed his uncompromising allegiance to tariff reform.

We have heard much adverse criticism of the tariff reform work of the last congress, but the fact remains that congress did accomplish something valuable in behalf of the people. Its partial success at least gave to alarmed and anxious patriots an encouraging proof that the republic has not yet been totally enslaved by self-seeking trusts and monopolies.

Supported Cleveland in 1892.
The writer was an earnest supporter of Mr. Cleveland at the Georgia state convention in 1892, and does not regret that support, given at a time when the scales hung in such even balance that the slightest mistake of management would have been disastrous. Neither our party opponents nor the public knew how close the victory was. But Mr. Cleveland cannot command the support of all his admirers for his present financial policy, which, by irresistible logic, if not by open confession, means gold monometallism.

The People Have Courage, Too.
They still admire his courage and intend to deserve, if they do not receive, his admiration by an exhibition in themselves of that same heroic virtue of courage.

Nothing short of some distracting and absorbing foreign complication can prevent the people of the United States in 1896 from working out their own solution of this financial problem. A war of any kind would postpone, if not entirely displace, the issue. The militant spirit is antagonistic to the industrial spirit. Peace is necessary to the proper working of economic forces.

Neither the possession of Cuba nor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine could compensate us for the failure to settle aright this money question. No wise friend of the people will stir up a belligerent spirit at this critical juncture. But for the opportunities afforded by our civil war, our present systems of finance and taxation could never have been fastened upon the country. Let us have peace, and we may hope to see the masses of the American people take position on the money issue with the same common sense as on the tariff.

The Challenge Accepted.
The challenge which the gold monometallists have thrown down must be accepted by the advocates of the people's cause, not haltingly nor in cowardice, but eagerly and with the courage that springs from honest conviction of justice and right.

Rival controversialists on the financial question have created much confusion in the popular mind by their bewildering figures and interminable statistics which seem to present the paradox of two "irrepressible forces" coming in collision. But, like most of her complicated questions, this one has

at the bottom some simple principles on which we may rely with confidence. Let us see if we cannot discover some of these fundamental truths. What are the functions of money?

1. It serves as a medium of exchange for commodities and services, and as such becomes a measure of values.
2. It serves as a record and measure of the obligation of time contracts.
3. Its value lies in its purchasing power in the market.

Let us amplify a little. If all exchanges were made on a strictly cash basis it would make very little difference whether the total volume of money were large or small, provided it were subdivided into a sufficiently great number of parts.

How It Works.
A man who has a bale of cotton to sell for cash and who desires to buy a suit of clothes for cash would not be affected, whether his bale of cotton brought \$50 or \$25 if the cost of the suit of clothes varied in like manner from \$50 to \$25. Just coin each twenty-dollar gold piece into two ten-dollar gold pieces, and each ten-dollar gold piece into two five-dollar gold pieces, and so on, and this supposed man who trades always for cash would not be injured, though you should strike down one-half the money of final payment. The money would serve him simply as a medium of exchange between his bale of cotton and his suit of clothes and act as a common measure of their values.

But just change the facts. Let this man borrow \$100 for ten years; let the element of credit be substituted for that of cash; let the factor of time enter into the problem and immediately, as in the twinkling of an eye, his whole relations become completely transformed.

He receives 100 units of money called dollars. His obligation is to pay annual interest and at the end of ten years return the lender 100 units of money called dollars. Bear in mind here that the value of a dollar lies in its purchasing power. Now, let the volume of money of final redemption be contracted one-half between the day the money is lent and the day it becomes due ten years thereafter. What is the necessary result? It is a great increase in the purchasing power of the dollar or money unit. It is not material to this argument to establish the precise mathematical ratio of increase. The fact of increase is sufficient. Let us put it at 50 per cent for illustration. The borrower in addition to paying annual interest must pay 100 units or dollars whose purchasing power in the market is 50 per cent more than when he borrowed them. Let us suppose the borrower has used his money to produce wheat or cotton. Each bushel of wheat and bale of cotton represents so much labor. A hundred bushels of wheat or two bales of cotton was all the \$100 was worth when he received it, but in order to get that \$100 to pay back at the end of the ten years he must sell 150 bushels of wheat or three bales of cotton.

The lender in addition to his stipulated interest gets an unearned increment to his capital of 50 per cent, that is to say a capital sum that will buy in the market 50 per cent more than when he lent it out.

Now, suppose our borrower has used his money to produce wheat or cotton. Each bushel of wheat and bale of cotton represents so much labor. A hundred bushels of wheat or two bales of cotton was all the \$100 was worth when he received it, but in order to get that \$100 to pay back at the end of the ten years he must sell 150 bushels of wheat or three bales of cotton.

Upon what principle of justice or equity can the borrower be made to pay back a principal sum of greater purchasing power than the sum he received? How can the lender justly demand more? If by the progress of the arts and sciences the cost of production has been lessened, both parties to the contract are entitled to share in that advantage.

Equity Between Debtor and Creditor.
Perfect equity between debtor and creditor requires that the general purchasing power of the money unit should be kept absolutely stable, except possibly as it may be affected by the changing cost of production. Every material variation arising from other causes works an injustice to one of the two parties to every deferred payment or time credit.

A dollar that is constantly increasing in purchasing power to the sole advantage of the creditor is not and cannot be an honest dollar. It is just as dishonest as the dollar whose purchasing power is constantly decreasing. In the one case the debtor is wronged; in the other the creditor.

Even English statisticians admit that since 1873 there has been throughout the commercial world a general fall in prices, as measured in money units, of from 25 to 35 or possibly 40 per cent. This fall in prices is simply an equivalent expression for a rise in the purchasing power of the money unit or dollar.

In the light of these simple truths how strange it sounds to the thoughtful man to hear advocates of a contracted gold monometallism attempt to arouse the conscience of the American people by appealing for "honest" money and "sound" currency. Woe to them if the people could be persuaded to lay this subject on their consciences.

The People's Indignation.
If such a day should dawn, not all the bitterness of sectional strife, nor all the prejudice of partisan rivalry, nor all the prestige of President Cleveland's great name will suffice to stay their righteous indignation. Conscience, indeed! God save the mark! These gold contractionists would do well to confine themselves to their so-called "business" arguments and refer as little as possible to conscience. It does not lie in the line of their logic.

Perfect stability in the value of a money unit can never be realized, but writers have suggested that an ideal standard might be established by having a government commission to declare at short stated intervals the money prices of all the leading commodities in the various markets of the world, and thus deducing an average premium or discount to be applied to all maturing money obligations.

This ideal standard is not capable of practical attainment, but that system of finance is most honest which most nearly approaches it, and that system is most dishonest which diverges farthest from it.

If prices were left to adjust themselves according to the unimpeded laws of trade and the demand and supply of the money metals, we could easily perceive an equity implied in the contract between debtor and creditor, that each should take the chances of a rise or fall. But this equity vanishes when statutory action is substituted for the laws of trade. The day the United States congress passed the act of 1873, silver bullion was selling at par. That was the result of the laws of trade. It took statutory enactment to lower its value.

The highest function of government is to maintain justice, and if a government undertakes to regulate at all the finances of the people, one of its most sacred duties should be to regulate them in such manner that creditors shall take no unconscionable advantage of debtors. The evil results of a currency course ramify into every branch of productive industry.

It was in England that the creditor classes first invoked the aid of statutory law for

the purpose of discriminating against silver in favor of gold. For scores of years the laws of trade still maintained the value of silver.

Then, in 1873, by some sort of hypnotism or legerdemain a similar scheme was engineered through the United States congress, and then Germany and France fell into line.

Whatever was to be expected of the class-ridden governments of the old world, the people of our republic had a right to expect that this far-reaching scheme to further enrich money lenders at the expense of productive industry, would never receive legislative sanction among us. But congress was craftily entrapped, while the people neither heard nor saw.

The schemers came first with the "stealthy thief of the cat," then they practiced the shifty cunning of the fox and now they are beginning to display the open boldness of the lion.

Patriotism vs. Toryism.
When we think of the great mass of debt in this country, of the millions of deferred private obligations, of the millions of mortgages on railroads, of the millions of corporation bonds and municipal bonds and state bonds and United States bonds, and realize that under a policy of gold monometallism the weight of that enormous burden must continually increase, it is time for every patriotic citizen to gird himself for the battle now impending.

The outcome for the nation is by means certain. Doubtless Georgia is true at heart, but we must remember that a number of white voters have of recent years left our democratic ranks. Their ballots would now be worth far more inside the party than they can ever be outside. Why did they desert us to waste their strength in pursuing things unattainable? Why should they not cease their vain struggles and enlist with us again? By so doing they would prove that they were patriots and not partisans.

But Georgia is only one of our vast sisterhood of states. The money interests of the great north and east will bend every energy for victory. It is hard to reason with money, except in the line of its own advantage. It has little patriotism, save in self-defense.

To that powerful dominant creditor class of whom Mr. Cleveland is the exponent, we can only say, in the words of Aristotle: "What Themistocles proposes may be to your advantage, but, oh, Athenians, it is not just!"

As to the great mass of the common people who form the backbone of the nation's strength and power, we should appeal to none to their sense of justice, but to their instinct of self-protection and self-preservation, keeping always to the front the great moral principle at stake.

This letter is already too long to permit elaboration of many other points that press for attention. A statement of conclusions must suffice.

Sixteen to One.
The ratio should remain at 16 to 1. Nothing less than an international agreement for a different ratio will justify a change. The issue is not between gold monometallism on the one hand and silver monometallism on the other, but between gold monometallism and bimetalism founded on the free coinage of both gold and silver. No party in the United States tends for the demoralization of gold.

The restoration of silver to free coinage may send gold to a premium. It cannot strike gold down as redemption money. Gold cannot become taken money as silver now is, except by legislation. Hence both metals will remain as redemption money, whether gold circulates freely or not. It may retire from general circulation in obedience to Gresham's law, but it will continue to be money of final payment at its premium rate, if it has any.

The national honor, to which such insidious appeals are now being made, does not demand gold monometallism. Not a single obligation of the government calls for payment in gold. If English holders of United States bonds should pay in silver under a free coinage policy, they of all men would have least cause to complain, because their government, at the present time, has been foremost in depreciating silver. Such a result would be a striking visitation of retributive justice.

Free coinage of both metals may produce parity. It will certainly lessen the existing inequality.

Contracts payable in gold will not become harder, but easier of performance. They may require an increased number of silver dollars for settlement, but when measured in commodities the gold price will not be so great as now. An increase of the volume of redemption money by the free coinage of silver will not increase the purchasing power of a gold dollar as measured in commodities.

The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act should carry no dismay to the friends of silver.

Never before was high protective tariff so firmly entrenched in law as when the people rose in their might and demanded the repeal of the McKinley act.

Never before was slavery so fully recognized by statute and by judicial decision as when the first gun was fired on Sumter and the revolution of our social system was inaugurated.

It is generally the last act of aggression that rouses the people to a sense of their danger.

"Let Battle Be Given."
Let us give battle promptly. If gold monometallism is to triumph in the nation, let Georgia be found in the honored ranks of the van.

Mr. Editor, the writer is not a candidate for any office. He has simply expressed his honest convictions, reached after the most intelligent and impartial study for a number of years that he has been able, in the midst of his professional duties, to give to both sides of this great question. Respectfully,
WILLIAM H. FLEMING.
Augusta, Ga., April 23, 1895.

HAS CHANGED HIS FAITH.

Mr. James F. McGowan is No Longer for a Single Gold Standard.

Athens, Ga., April 24 (Special).—Mr. James F. McGowan, president of the Commercial Club of Athens, and one of the shrewdest young financiers in Georgia, has throughout all the discussion of the silver question been a strong advocate of the gold standard.

Mr. McGowan has been giving considerable time of late to the study of this question, and while talking with The Constitution's correspondent on this question today said: "I am now a bimetalist, and believe in the free coinage of silver."

This declaration very naturally led to the following interview with Mr. McGowan, in which he said: "I have been favorable to a gold basis as the basis of the highest intrinsic value practicable for money purposes, and I have been favorable to a single standard on account of the constant effect of influences operating against an absolute parity of the two metals, and as a consequence frequent legislation toward maintaining a parity. I acknowledge cheerfully that I had a very imperfect idea of the proportion of gold available for money purposes to the various uses of the world, and I was wrong upon it until I read 'Coin's Financial School.' Assuming the figures given by

Mr. Harvey to be correct, we have on the largest estimate \$3,900,000,000 of gold in the world available for money purposes. Is this an adequate foundation upon which to build all the business interests of the world? Emphatically, no. To enlarge the foundation we naturally turn to silver as the next most practicable substance of an intrinsic value available."

Mr. McGowan, while in favor of remonetizing silver and recognizing the fact that it would advance values, said:

"I can see how the remonetization of silver might operate as largely in favor of the creditor classes as the demonetization of silver has done to this time. When the creditor classes are convinced that silver will be remonetized, it is in their power to foreclose their mortgages before the remonetization can have the effect of advancing values and thereby causing the absolute possession of properties and themselves reap the benefit of increased values caused by the expansion of our money basis."

"Would this not be a worse alternative for the debtor classes?"

"On a gold basis there seems to me no hope for the debtor classes ever to liquidate their obligations. They are constantly increasing through unpaid interest, and will eventually go to the creditors, and that at no distant day."

"What extent can the creditor classes foreclose?"

"That depends entirely upon the character of the mortgages, their present condition, and the disposition of the owners of the mortgages."

"Will what you say, in your opinion, apply to national, state and municipal corporations, as well as individual debtors?"

"I see no reason why this should not be true of all classes alike. But our national debt, as well as some other debts, are in a condition where they cannot be foreclosed before the effects of an expanding basis have been felt. Provided there is no loss in enlarging it."

"At least until I can see the gold basis clearly shown to be a sufficient foundation for the world's interests I am for an increased basis."

GROCERS' TONIGHT.

The Retail and Wholesale Grocers Will Be in Social Gathering.

The retail and wholesale grocers of Atlanta will get together tonight at the Young Men's Christian Association and will be royally entertained by the Retail Grocers' Association.

While it will not take the form of a banquet, refreshments will be served and a general good time will be had, quite an interesting programme having been mapped out for the occasion.

The officers of both organizations, the Wholesale Grocers' Association and the Retail Grocers' collection and information bureau, will make addresses, after which informal talks by those present of both organizations will be the order.

The Wholesale Grocers' association will be represented by its president, Mr. J. J. Maddox, and also by Mr. J. G. Oglesby, both of whom have been invited to make addresses.

Several members of the retail grocers' association will make formal addresses. All of the speeches made will be on matters of importance to the organizations, the purpose of the gathering being to bring about a closer feeling and interest between the wholesale and retail grocers, their interests being in common in many respects.

A delightful musical programme has been arranged to intersperse the speeches, and that with the refreshments and good humor of the grocers insures a pleasant time for all who attend.

The retail grocers' collection and information bureau has been in existence for several years and it has proved to be of great benefit to the grocers, the exchange of information between them, and the protection of their business from professional swindlers and assisting in the collection of debts.

The retail grocers are preparing to furnish the great crowds of people who will come to the exposition this fall with good service. They will be able to supply the demand, no matter how large, for all products of the season. Their organization is a chartered one, without capital stock, and is entirely mutual in its benefits, each member having access to all information placed in the hands of the secretary of the bureau. Its main feature is the collection of past due accounts, and the methods of doing that now in force have proven entirely satisfactory.

The members of the retail grocers' collection and information bureau is not limited to the grocery fraternity, the laws of the bureau providing for an honorary membership by persons in other lines of business. As the dry goods, retail, hardware, druggists, printing houses and wholesale grocers. Honorary members have the same privileges of securing information and benefits as the regular members.

The wholesale grocers of the south will hold a big convention in Atlanta next month, and the question of entertaining the visitors on that occasion will be discussed tonight. Both the wholesale and retail grocers will enter the contest, and the convention and an interesting programme will be arranged.

The retail grocers have for several years made it a custom to give a picnic, but it is probable that the event of tonight will be the picnic of the picnic this year. They have not settled the matter finally, however.

The officers of the retail grocers' collection and information bureau for the present year are as follows:

Mr. I. S. Mitchell, president; Mr. A. L. Holbrook, vice president; Mr. G. S. Prior, treasurer; Mr. J. A. Thomas, secretary.

Directors of the bureau is made up of the following well-known grocers: C. J. Kipper, chairman; A. W. Frazier, E. H. Jordan, George Sims and Daniel Klein.

THE LYCEUM OPENING.

The Sale of Seats to Commence Saturday Morning.

The sale of seats for the opening performance at the New Lyceum theater will commence Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. A permanent box office is now being built at Harry Silverman's, at which place all the seats will be sold in advance, and from the applications it looks as though Atlanta's new place of amusement will be crowded Monday night to see Lewis Morrison in his superb production of "Richelieu," together with the dedication exercises.

Frank Cox and his corps of assistants are working night and day and Mr. Cox assures a reporter that the theater will be in complete readiness by Monday, the 29th.

The elegant new plush chairs are now being put in position, the scenic artists, electricians and painters are at hand at work and it is safe to predict that Manager Mathews will have everything in readiness by the opening night.

It is announced that there will be no advance in prices, notwithstanding the great demand for seats, and that alone is worthy of commendation. Tuesday night, Wednesday matinee and Wednesday night Mr. Morrison and his company will present their famous production of "Faust."

Which is something new under the sun.

"There are some democrats left in Ohio and a few who have the temerity even to aspire to office," said Mr. F. M. Fletcher, of Cleveland, who was in Atlanta yesterday.

"One of these is Cal Brice, of Ohio and New York—principally New York. Right now the rest of the world regards Brice as very dead politically, but there are evidences that he doesn't see it that way. I see it is announced that his family is to spend the summer in Lima, where Brice still claims residence. This is usually the preliminary step toward a campaign and there is no reason to suspect that the movement to Ohio means any less this year than it has done other years, even if the outlook for democratic success is anything but bright. Ohio is a queer state. It sometimes does surprising things, and in the present heated discussion of the financial question such a

Means that the blood is impoverished and impure so that it cannot supply to the organs and muscles the nourishment needed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes pure, rich blood and in this way completely cures that tired feeling.

For a fine dress see our last importation. Chamberlain, Johnson & Co.

THE PASSING THROG.

Mr. W. F. Wynne, who, during a long residence in Fort Valley, made a thorough study of the peach business and knows every feature of it, was talking yesterday concerning the figures of Passenger Agent Winburn, used in The Constitution, showing the size of the crop.

"Taking Mr. Winburn's figures," said Mr. Wynne—"and they are not at all exaggerated—you can readily see what it will take to move the peach crop of the Fort Valley section of Georgia alone. Mr. Winburn's largest estimate is 1,000,000 bushels, which will make 1,250,000 three-peck crates, regular packages, and with 550 crates to the car that will make 2,272 carloads. This, at the average length of refrigerator cars, will make a solid trainload of peaches a little over seventeen miles long, and would require 12,632 tons of ice to start these peaches from the initial shipping point. At prices obtained in the past for first-class peaches, they would bring something like \$2,200,000 gross into that section of Georgia. A large percentage of this money would be paid to laborers for gathering, crating and loading in the cars, but none of it would go to paying freight and refrigeration, as the cars generally bring \$1.00 clear freight and refrigeration, which has been about 25 cents per crate, or from \$250 to \$300 per car for this service."

"Take the average of \$75 per car for freight, and you will see that the railroads and refrigerator car companies will receive from that section alone, which is a very small area compared with other lands just as good for all purposes of fruit growing, the neat sum of \$24,800."

"These are not flighty figures, but are known to the fact; and when the railroads and refrigerator car companies will receive from that section alone, which is a very small area compared with other lands just as good for all purposes of fruit growing, the neat sum of \$24,800."

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ANOTHER BUILDING

The Structure for the Display of Agricultural Implements Assured.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE COMING IN

Already Half Enough Applications to Fill the Building Have Been Received—Exposition Notes.

The new building proposed by Captain Wylie and approved by the exposition board for the display of agricultural implements, is practically assured.

Yesterday Secretary Lewis, of the exposition received an application for 3,500 feet of space in the building from the Walter A. Wood Mower and Reaper Company, of Hoosack Falls, N. Y. This, in addition to the applications already in, constitutes half the amount of space in the building. The applicants are coming in every day and when the full amount of space is asked for by exhibitors Chief of Construction Grant Wilkins will advertise for bids for the construction of the building.

Sometime ago it became apparent that the agricultural building was not large enough to accommodate all the exhibits of agricultural machinery and implements that wanted to get in. The building, it was found, would be completely filled by displays purely agricultural in character.

Captain Wylie, of the buildings and grounds committee, took the matter up with his committee and after considering the matter, they decided that a special building for the display of agricultural implements was needed. A recommendation to that effect was made to the executive board. Captain Wylie explained the necessity for the additional building. He said there was a large demand for space displays of this kind, and that such exhibits would prove of general interest. He thought that a separate building could be filled with these exhibits.

The board agreed with Captain Wylie, and it was decided that the building should be built, provided the applications for space warranted it.

Since that decision was reached, applications have been coming in, and it seems a settled fact that it will be built. Secretary Lewis said yesterday that the exhibits already making applications would half fill the building.

ON THE DRIVING CLUB SITE.

That's Where the Woman's Building Will Doubtless Be Located.

The woman's board has agreed to the change of site of the woman's building provided the exposition company will give the board \$10,000 in exposition stock. A resolution to this effect was passed by the ladies yesterday after they had discussed the question at length. The amount is to be used in the woman's exhibit.

It is not known yet what action the exposition directors will take in the matter. But it is probable that when the matter comes up for action tomorrow before the executive board, the question will be settled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

At the meeting of the directors Tuesday it was decided that the matter of fixing a site for the woman's building was entirely in the hands of the exposition directors and the committee appointed to take up the work was instructed to go ahead with its work and arrange for the change of site, if not to the driving club site, to some other eligible site.

Yesterday afternoon there was a conference of the exposition committee having the matter in charge and representatives of the driving club at Mr. Jack Spalding's office. They discussed the matter and while the full terms of agreement were not decided upon, the gentlemen are of the opinion that the matter will be settled today. President F. P. Rice, Mr. E. C. Peters, Mr. James McKelvin and others were at the meeting. Mr. Jack Spalding stated after the conference that he had no doubt but that the site of the driving club would be secured.

SCHOOLS TO EXHIBIT.

Athens Wants To Get an Educational Prize at the Exposition.

Athens, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—Clarke county is going to have an educational exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition. The university and Lucy Cobb institute are already at work on their exhibits and yesterday the board of education determined to have an exhibit of the city schools also. Superintendent G. G. Bond will arrange the exhibit. There will be specimens of exercises, relief maps, map drawing, clay models, mat weaving, paper folding, cardboard embroidery, examination papers and the like. The Athens city schools are run on a high plane of efficiency and their exhibit will be a worthy one.

The second trial of Alex Carr for larceny will probably occur before Ordinary Calhoun during the early part of next week. Judge Calhoun said yesterday that he was endeavoring to reach an agreement with the attorneys in the case with the view of settling a date, but had not yet done so. The attorneys interested are Solicitor Hill and Messrs. Arnold & Arnold, being engaged in other courts in important cases.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health or the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

OLD PENNSY ACTS.

The Great Keystone State Takes Up the Exposition.

A COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED

It Is To Be Named and To Get To Work Without Delay—The State Will Be Represented.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 24.—(Special.)—The big state of Pennsylvania has at last awakened to the fact that there is going to be an exposition of international importance held in Atlanta, and that it is time to hustle if she wants to show the world what she produces. In the senate today the leaders, offered the following concurrent resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and now goes to the house, which will certainly adopt it:

"Whereas, The Cotton States and International exposition will be held in Atlanta, Ga., during the months of September, October, November and December of the present year, and whereas, the exposition has received the indorsement of the United States government, congress having provided by appropriation for a suitable government building and exhibit; and

"Whereas, The legislatures of several states in the north have responded to the invitation of the Cotton States to participate and are preparing proper exhibits of their industries and resources; and

"Whereas, Pennsylvania leads all her sister states in manufactures, mining and agriculture, and her industries should enter in meritorious competition with those of other states and counties that will participate in the exposition, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a commission be appointed as follows: The president pro tem, of the senate shall appoint three members of the senate; the speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint five members of the house, and the governor of the commonwealth shall appoint twelve, five of whom shall be leading manufacturers, five leading miners and two leading agriculturists; and

"Resolved, That the commission so created shall be known as the Cotton States and International exposition commission, of which the governor shall be president, the lieutenant governor shall be the vice president and the state treasurer shall be the treasurer of said commission, and the governor is hereby authorized to appoint a secretary and two clerks to assist the commission in the transaction of their official business, and

"Resolved, That said commission be appointed within two weeks and organize within four weeks from this date."

BAPTISM TOMORROW EVENING.

Highly Successful Meetings Being Held at the First Baptist.

The meeting at the First Baptist church last night was decidedly the best since the meetings commenced.

Last night's meeting was one full of interest from beginning to end, and the large congregation that was present greatly enjoyed the sermon of Dr. Hale, which was delivered in a masterly way.

Nine were approved by the church for baptism, and there were several requests for prayer.

The meetings are accomplishing a great deal of good, those who have remained away have missed a rare treat, in not hearing Dr. Hale.

Dr. Hale has labored fruitfully, and his labors have been rewarded by large and attentive audiences.

Dr. Hale will preach today at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 7:30 in the evening.

A large number have been approved by the church for baptism, and they will all be baptized tomorrow.

The singing is excellent, the sermons impressive. All are welcome; everybody come.

CALHOUN COUNTY'S EXHIBIT.

A Mass Meeting of the Citizens Held To Arrange for It.

Anniston, Ala., April 24.—(Special.)—A mass meeting of the citizens of Calhoun county was held at the city school room today to take steps toward getting up this county's apportioned share of the fund for Alabama's exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition. Colonel W. H. Harrison was in charge of the meeting and Foster Stockton secretary. Several very enthusiastic and encouraging speeches were made, after which a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. The committee consists of J. J. Willett, John M. Caldwell, Emmett F. Crook, W. G. Ledbetter and Frank Nelson, Jr. The committee will proceed to work at once and report at as early a date as practicable.

Site for Alabama's Building.

Birmingham, Ala., April 24.—(Special.)—Secretary Thompson, of the Birmingham Commercial Club, leaves tomorrow for Atlanta to select a position for Alabama's building on the exposition grounds.

ATHLETICS AT EMORY.

The Programme Arranged for the College Field Day.

Oxford, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—For the past month more than usual interest has been taken in the gymnasium work under the direction of Professor S. V. Gardner, physical director. The special feature of the work just at present is the daily practice of the students who are training for the events of field day. The programme for field day includes the following events: Hurdle race, 120 yards, prize, medal; standing broad jump, prize, medal; putting the shot, prize, medal; 40-yard dash, prize, medal; running high jump, prize, medal; throwing the hammer, prize, medal; 100-yard dash, prize, medal; running broad jump, prize, medal; mile walk, first prize, medal; standing high jump, prize, medal; half mile run, prize, medal; pole vault, prize, medal; 220-yard dash, prize, medal; hop, step and jump, prize, medal; mile run, prize, medal; throwing baseball, prize, medal; bicycle race, five miles.

The college baseball team has been selected and is practicing regularly. It is composed of Hankinson, pitcher; Seals, catcher; Hall, first base and pitcher; Griffin, second base; Means, manager of team and shortstop; Smith, third base; Hill, right field; McMillan, left field; Morton, center field and pitcher.

FRUIT MEN MEET.

They Are Looking Into the Cost of Raising the Crop.

Marshallville, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—A meeting of representative fruit growers was held here Monday evening. They organized by electing J. W. Frederick chairman and W. H. Rice secretary. The meeting was called to take into consideration the common interests of the fruit industry in this vicinity, to consult in regard to crates, kind and prices, refrigeration and transportation. A committee, consisting of E. B. Baldwin, W. H. Felton and L. A. Rumph, was appointed on transportation. This committee will report to another meeting on May 6th.

Overestimates Hurtful.

While Marshallville, the home of the peach industry, expects to do her full share in supplying a large part of the shipments from Georgia this year, she cannot but regret the wild overestimates as to the number of cars to be shipped this season. There is a great prospect for a fine yield, but such estimates as 2,500 cars, as are made by some parties in these parts are injurious.

LEE'S OLD WAR HORSE

General Longstreet Expected to Reach the City This Afternoon.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION

A Programme of the Exercises at the Cemetery—The Organization of the Procession of Civil and Military Bodies.

Lee's "old war horse," as General Longstreet is known to the old soldiers, will reach Atlanta this afternoon and from the old veterans who followed him through the swamps of Virginia he will receive such a rousing reception as no battle-scarred hero has ever received in this city.

This reception, however, will not be given to him at the depot, as the general has made a special request that no special demonstration be made at that time. He is quite old and prefers that his reception should be a quiet one.

General Longstreet comes to Atlanta as the guest of his late comrades and followers in arms. He will join the veterans in paying their tribute of respect tomorrow afternoon to the brave confederate heroes who sleep under the green sod of Oakland cemetery.

A number of old soldiers who have not seen General Longstreet since the war have come to Atlanta for the purpose of looking upon the figure of the old hero for the last time.

For a number of years General Longstreet has led a quiet life at his home in North Georgia, caring little for the display that veterans who have made distinguished records like to make of themselves. General Longstreet has little of this kind of vanity. He has always been a brave, simple-hearted man, as gentle as a child in his social relationships, but as brave as a lion on the field of battle.

Preparations for General Longstreet.

The committee on the reception of General James Longstreet has been advised by him that he will arrive in Atlanta by this afternoon's train from Gainesville. A room has been assigned to him in the Kimball house as the guest of the veterans. The committee will wait upon him at the cars and escort him to the hotel without unnecessary ceremony, which the general desires to avoid. A carriage with four horses has been secured for him on Memorial Day and an escort will be provided for him, composed of a detail from the Confederate Veterans and the Sons of Veterans. As he is the most distinguished of the surviving great soldiers of the civil war we propose to show our remembrance of his great services and sacrifices for the people of the south.

Major J. Van Hook Nash, an old friend and comrade, is notified that he has been appointed one of the committee of reception.

General C. A. Evans, the commander of the Atlanta Camp of Confederate Veterans, has issued the following order:

"Headquarters Atlanta Camp Confederate Veterans' Association, Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1895.—Orders: The following comrades are appointed to the special duty of receiving General James Longstreet on Memorial Day and to prepare for him the most suitable and dignified reception possible. The comrades are: General W. S. Walker, Henry R. Van Hook Nash, J. M. Caldwell, Robert L. Rogers, Charles S. Arnall, A. J. West, A. H. Kenan, C. K. Madison, J. M. Clayton, J. M. Miller, J. M. Fox, C. C. Evans, 'Commander.'"

Business Houses To Be Closed.

The observance of Memorial Day in Atlanta will be attended by a general suspension of business.

Postmaster Amos Fox received permission from the authorities at Washington to close the postoffice department, and the offices in the building will also be closed during the afternoon.

A feature of the procession will be a full turnout of the children of the public schools of the city. There will be no session of the public schools tomorrow.

The children will simply gather to take their place in the line of march.

The old veterans will march to the cemetery in a body and the Sons of Confederate Veterans will also be in the procession. All the local organizations, both military and mystic, will be out in full strength.

The retail dry goods stores will nearly all close during the afternoon in order to give their clerks an opportunity for attending the exercises at the cemetery.

It will be one of the most impressive occasions ever witnessed in Atlanta and the day will be observed with more respect than they have ever known since the war. A number of old federal soldiers have expressed their intention to visit the cemetery for the purpose of listening to the memorial exercises as well as to pay a magnificent tribute to the southern dead.

Under the flowers the soldier boys of the confederacy will sleep tomorrow and not a single grave in Oakland cemetery that hides a hero will be neglected.

Forming the Procession.

The procession will be in five divisions and will be the longest ever organized in Atlanta. Colonel L. P. Thomas will be the chief marshal of the day.

After the procession has been organized on Marietta street the following will be the order:

The chief marshal and his staff consisting of Colonel L. P. Thomas, chief marshal, accompanied by Colonel W. L. Calhoun, past commander of Confederate Veterans' Association, Atlanta camp; Captain George S. O'bear, chief of staff; Colonel John Milledge, aide; Captain T. E. Veal, aide; Captain G. B. Adair, aide; Captain R. A. Johnson, aide; Captain R. A. Veal, aide; Captain Charles R. K. Divine, aide; Mr. Andrew West, aide.

Governor's Horse Guards, Captain J. Stapler, Dozier commanding, escorting the governor.

Governor W. V. Atkinson and staff, consisting of Colonel John Mcintosh Kell, adjutant general; Lieutenant C. B. Satterlee, assistant adjutant general; Colonel A. J. West, quartermaster general; Colonel J. W. Harrison, judge advocate general; Lieutenant Colonel E. O'bear, assistant inspector general; Lieutenant Colonel Frank West, assistant commissary general; Lieutenant Colonel R. R. Cobb, aide de camp; Lieutenant Colonel T. B. Felder, aide de camp; Lieutenant Colonel E. R. Calloway, aide de camp; Lieutenant Colonel John H. Winder, aide de camp; Major J. M. Messick, aide de camp; Major Frank

Callaway, aide de camp; Captain Lewis K. Kenan, aide de camp.

The right of three divisions will be made up of the military and civil organizations and will follow immediately behind the governor's staff. The fourth division will be made up of the public school children.

The first division will be the state official, mayor and council, General James Longstreet, Confederate States' army, and other distinguished guests; ladies of the memorial association; Rev. Albion W. Knight, chaplain, accompanied by the orator of the day, Mr. L. L. Knight, and citizens.

At the Cemetery.

The procession will move at 3 o'clock p. m., sharp from Marietta street, on Broad street to Alabama, down Alabama to Whitehall, Whitehall to Hunter, Hunter to cemetery.

On arriving at the entrance to the cemetery, all carriages will halt, except those containing ladies of the memorial association, the chaplain, orator of the day and distinguished guests.

The right of procession will move forward to a point opposite the soldiers' monument in the cemetery, at which point it will halt. The governor and staff, taking position on the north side of the main avenue, the Fifth regiment and the Gate City Guard battalion at the point will be halted and remain in position until the Confederate Veterans have marched past, and then move forward, following the veterans.

At a point designated, the procession will file to the left assembling around the soldiers' monument.

The Atlanta Artillery will move forward to a point beyond to be designated, where the salute will be given.

At this time Colonel W. L. Calhoun, past commander, will take charge and the following ceremonies will be observed: Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Albion W. Knight; music by the band; oration by Mr. L. L. Knight.

They will follow the decoration of the graves by the ladies of the memorial association.

SHE IS STILL SINKING.
Mrs. Milledge's Life Hangs by a Very Slender Thread.

The condition of Mrs. Milledge remains unchanged from that of yesterday, with the exception that she is much weaker. It was thought yesterday that her strength was greater than her physicians estimated. In a few hours, at the furthest, the life of this gentle woman will be closed forever.

THE CROWN.

(Dedicated to Mrs. John Milledge.)
"There is laid for me a crown."—II Tim. iv, 8.

O, sweetest spirit, 'midst the fair
Who planned and wrought the mortal day,
Thy praise is hymning through the air;
For thee each loyal heart doth pray.

Around thy brow we wreath the crown—
A garland jeweled with our love,
While mortal years shall o'er us roll,
To wait thy glorious sight above.

This crown, of thine own worth the seal,
While mortal years shall o'er us roll,
To wait thy glorious sight above.

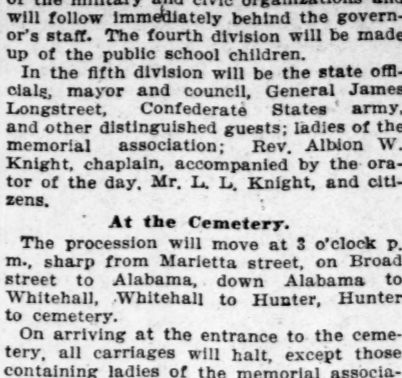
Another crown, beyond all thought,
Awaits thy flight from mortal clay.
By Christ's own hands shall be wrought
For thee on heaven's Memorial Day.

Up there, a pure, triumphant throng,
Who 'neath the Throne in peace repose,
Shall welcome thee in loudest song,
As thou shalt wear sweet Sharon's rose.

—D. W. GWIN.

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE"

IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."



Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truth, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science, as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that most work-wearers with this generation of men."

The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power.

A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.

To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, dependency, etc.

To exchange a faded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power.

To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Age no barrier. Failure impossible. 2,000 references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men who need it.

A despairing man, who had applied to us, wrote:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday and my new self was born today. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:

"I would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to Erie Medical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this notice, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any charge, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.

april 25 sun tues thur wky t e n r m

MONEY TO LOAN.

OUR OWN MONEY to lend on Atlanta real estate. Purchase money notes bought. Atlanta Savings Bank, Gould building, dect-17

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

Dora Holliday Was Tired of Life but the Dose Was Too Weak.

Dora Holliday, a woman on Butler street, took morphine last night with the purpose of ending her existence. There was great excitement among the neighbors when the body was found in the back yard.

The work of Dr. Couch revived her in a short while.

For some time the woman has been despondent, and several times before this tried to kill herself. Last night she informed friends just after supper that she would not be alive when morning came. Going to her room she swallowed the contents of a small bottle. The timely discovery of her condition saved her.

Dublin News.

Dublin, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—Dr. J. Ware Brown, of the Baptist church here, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted. The pulpit will be filled by visiting ministers.

Dr. N. C. Cook, the state veterinary surgeon, was here last week investigating a few cases of glanders prevailing among the stock of farmers.

Dr. R. H. Hightower's new brick structure is nearly completed.

The protracted services at the Methodist church are still progressing, and the accessions are increasing. Pastor Chester is meeting with much success.

Dealers in Stationary Fuel.

Albany, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—The failure of J. C. Winberg & Co., dealers in stationary fuel, of this city, was announced today. They were closed up under a mortgage foreclosure in favor of R. Hobbs.

The liabilities of the firm are about \$250 with nominal assets of \$450.

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

"More than a year ago, my hair began turning gray and falling out. Though I tried many remedies, nothing I used satisfied me until I commenced to use

HAIR VIGOR

After using one bottle of this preparation, my hair was restored to its natural color, and ceased falling out. Mrs. HEERZMAN, 350 E. 68th St., New York, N. Y.

Prevents Hair from Falling Out.

Hotel Balmoral, Lenox Avenue and 144th Street, New York City.

Location unsurpassed. Central Park within three blocks. Attractions of city and country combined. Very desirable suites, two to five rooms, with bath. Excellent table. Prices moderate. Send for circular.

RODGERS & CO. april 21-30t-sun, tue, thur.

\$2 pair. Ladies' Fine Oxford Ties, hand-turned; all the new lasts. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Ordinance No. 188.—Francis P. Appling, administrator of George T. Appling, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of disclaimer. This is referred to, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

The first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

Feb 7-3m, thur.

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Where to Find The Constitution.

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 NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth Avenue.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 21 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
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 SEATTLE, WASH.—Puget Sound News Co.

12 CENTS PER WEEK.
 For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month, delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.
 Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors who will call on you.

12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 25, 1895.

Facts Worth Considering.

It is hard for The Constitution to understand how a newspaper, in its mad effort to sustain an untenable position, should deliberately proceed on the idea that the best way to catch the people was to deceive them. There are some newspapers whose course is evidently directed on the assumption that the people are fools and that it is easier to deceive them than to attempt to convince by true statements.

The unreasonable feature of such a policy is at once suggested in the ability of the people to obtain facts and figures to verify or to disprove statements which are presented in the way of arguments.

Whatever The Constitution has said on the currency question is corroborated by actual experience or has the testimony of statistics, the accuracy of which cannot be denied, and the truth of every statement showing the demoralization caused by the demonetization of silver will be, upon specification, demonstrated from official records or unquestioned statistics.

We observe that the official organ of the secretary of the interior, published in Atlanta, takes issue with the following statement from the reply of Mr. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," to the president's recent Chicago goldbug letter:

The shrinkage in values, added to the primary risk and expense of business, has led to an ever-increasing volume of debt—to a money lending period, until it has increased, all told, public and private, to about \$40,000,000, or about two-thirds of the value of the property of the United States.

This statement of Mr. Harvey is given sweeping denial, and one of the most prominent business men in Georgia—a man well known to the commercial world—calls the attention of The Constitution to the remarkable reply made by the secretary of the interior's paper in the effort to controvert it.

In its issue of April 23d, it quotes the above feature of Mr. Harvey's letter and makes the following comment:

Here we have it stated as a fact that the volume of debt is increasing when the reverse is known to be true. Figures from reliable sources show that there was an average reduction on recorded indebtedness in this country of 6 per cent for every year from 1890 to 1894, and the reduction has been going on steadily ever since. The decrease in the amount of farm mortgage indebtedness has been very large in the last five years, especially in the south. In every state of this section the farmers owe millions less than they owed in 1890. Their average financial condition is far better now than it was ten, five or two years ago.

The masses of the people have been reducing their debt steadily since 1890. The recent decrease in the indebtedness of railroads has been enormous. The reorganization of the great lines which have been welded into the Southern railway system out down by many millions the debts of those roads, both in the bond and the stock departments. The Georgia Central will soon be reorganized and its outstanding obligations largely reduced. The Georgia Southern and Florida is in process of reorganization, and the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery is also to be rehabilitated. There are only a few of the southern railroads whose indebtedness has been, or will soon be greatly reduced.

Here we have two distinct statements: First, that in every state of the south the "average financial condition of the farmers is far better now than it was ten, five or two years ago."

Second, that the railroads of Georgia are decreasing their indebtedness "in both the bond and stock departments" and the Georgia Central is cited as one which "will soon be reorganized and its outstanding obligations largely reduced."

Now let us confine our attention strictly to these two propositions, which are made in black and white and on which the gold standard argument must stand or fall.

The Constitution fortunately has the tax returns of every southern state for the year just over—1894—and the year preceding it—1893. If the "average financial condition" of the people is growing better instead of worse, it would, of course, be thoroughly demonstrated in the tax returns, which would show an increase for 1894 over 1893 proportionate to the financial betterment which the year's time should show, if the premise of increasing prosperity is correct.

Here are the official figures for the southern states, and they speak for themselves. In the state of Georgia alone the unprecedented loss of nearly \$25,000,000 in one year is recorded, while the aggregate net loss in the states south of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers, and the states of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas amounts to the appalling sum of \$90,248,480. And this, too, the result of only one year's work of the gold

standard which is "bettering the condition of the people."

But here are the official figures:

States.	Decrease in Tax Returns for 1894 over 1893.
Alabama	\$1,000,000
Arkansas	1,000,000
California	1,000,000
Colorado	1,000,000
Connecticut	1,000,000
Delaware	1,000,000
District of Columbia	1,000,000
Florida	1,000,000
Georgia	25,000,000
Idaho	1,000,000
Illinois	1,000,000
Indiana	1,000,000
Iowa	1,000,000
Kansas	1,000,000
Kentucky	1,000,000
Louisiana	1,000,000
Maine	1,000,000
Massachusetts	1,000,000
Michigan	1,000,000
Minnesota	1,000,000
Mississippi	1,000,000
Missouri	1,000,000
Montana	1,000,000
Nebraska	1,000,000
Nevada	1,000,000
New Hampshire	1,000,000
New Jersey	1,000,000
New Mexico	1,000,000
New York	1,000,000
North Carolina	1,000,000
North Dakota	1,000,000
Ohio	1,000,000
Oklahoma	1,000,000
Oregon	1,000,000
Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Rhode Island	1,000,000
South Carolina	1,000,000
South Dakota	1,000,000
Tennessee	1,000,000
Texas	1,000,000
Vermont	1,000,000
Virginia	1,000,000
Washington	1,000,000
West Virginia	1,000,000
Wisconsin	1,000,000
Wyoming	1,000,000
Total	\$90,248,480

Now let us consider the second proposition of the official organ of the secretary of the interior—that the railroads are decreasing their indebtedness "in both the bond and the stock departments" and that "the Georgia Central will soon be reorganized and its outstanding obligations largely reduced."

What is the real condition? Before the Central railroad went into the hands of a receiver it paid out every year approximately a million and a quarter of dollars to the holders of its own stock, the Southwestern stock, the Mobile and Girard stock and the certificates of indebtedness of the Central road, most of which was held by the people of the state of Georgia.

The official record of the general assembly of Georgia for 1884 contains a statement prepared by Captain W. G. Raoul, then president of the Central railroad, which was compiled for the information of the senate and house committee on railroads. This statement shows that at that time the total par value of the stock of the Central and the Southwestern railroads was \$12,590,400. Of this, \$7,937,200 was owned by citizens of Georgia, and much of the remainder by people in the adjoining states. More than half of the total par value of the stock—to be exact, \$6,583,600—was owned by "women, minors, guardians and religious and charitable institutions," the state law allowing trust estates and administrators to invest in Central railroad stock.

Today these same stockholders are receiving NOT A DOLLAR!

Of the total number of shareholders of the Central and the Southwestern railroads at that time, 2,894 were residents of the state of Georgia and only 592 resided outside of the state.

Almost every year A MILLION OR MORE DOLLARS was distributed to these stockholders out of the earnings of these two roads, and it will thus be seen that more than half a million dollars went every year to the "women, minors, guardians and religious and charitable institutions" whose investments were in the stock of these two roads.

More than half of the money earned by these roads went every year to the support of helpless widows and orphans, needy hospitals and charitable institutions and to small holders whose little savings had enabled them to purchase less than fifty shares of stock. At the time the road was put in the hands of a receiver the debts existing against it in the shape of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, etc., amounted to less than \$37,000,000.

Now let us see if the statement that "the Georgia Central will soon be reorganized and its outstanding obligations largely reduced" is true. The outstanding obligations of the Central railroad properties, including every obligation of every part and parcel of the system, aggregate the sum of \$36,295,000.

What is proposed in the plan of reorganization, which is now held up simply because the Southwestern and some of the other stockholders who have lost nearly everything they had are protesting. The plan contemplates a bonded indebtedness of \$52,000,000, showing an INCREASE OF INDEBTEDNESS of nearly \$15,000,000 on a property whose total value is, at a most liberal estimate, \$50,000,000. The widows and orphans have lost their money, the hospitals and the charities which received annual support from the earnings of the road have long since been deprived of this assistance and many unfortunate people have gone to their graves through the mental agonies from which they suffered in being deprived of their only means of support.

In this connection it is interesting to note the statement of the newspaper referred to that in the reorganization of the railroad the indebtedness was being decreased "in both the bond and stock departments." Nobody has ever heard before of the stock of a company being one of its debts. Stock is only a certificate of ownership in the property, and the stockholder is the debtor. Every bond and other obligation put out against the company is a debt of the stockholder and the property is obliged to pay it, and it is a remarkable fact, and one well worth thinking about, that in the reorganization of these roads over the whole United States stock is being rapidly wiped out and the creditor is becoming the possessor and owner of the property. It has often been the case, and it usually is so, that when a railroad is reorganized its fixed charges are somewhat reduced; but it is seldom on record that its bonded debt has increased.

The facts above given are official and subject to the verification of anybody who cares to look into the matter. They are proof conclusive that the two premises on which the gold standard argument of the secretary's official organ is based are absolutely and entirely rotten, untruthful, deceptive, absurd and ridiculous.

Let our business men and our people generally think about this matter, carefully analyze it for themselves, and see whether or not the statements of The Constitution are correct.

We will be happy to furnish any further detailed statements or specifications giving full facts and figures to verify every item above given, if this is deemed necessary.

In a communication printed elsewhere a correspondent wants to know, you know. We think he already knows.

Speaker Fleming's Letter.

We print in another place a letter from Hon. William H. Fleming, of Augusta, speaker of the Georgia house of representatives, in which he takes a more advanced position on the money question, than he has yet occupied. Speaker Fleming is a man of conservative ideas. As he says in his letter, he has reached his conclusions only after studying the question impartially for a number of years. He has not heretofore made any declaration of his views, but now that the movements of those who are interested in perpetuating the single gold standard show clearly what the real issue is to be, Speaker Fleming has no hesitation in announcing that he will act with those who believe in the free coinage of silver.

His letter is a very able and thoughtful discussion of the question, and shows that he has, indeed, given the subject patient investigation. Whether we agree with his views as to the result of the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1892 or not, we cannot escape the overwhelming force of the arguments that he puts forward in behalf of the free coinage of silver.

We may believe that the result of Mr. Cleveland's election and the disappointment which his administration has given the country will handicap the party most seriously in the coming campaign, but we cannot fail to agree with Speaker Fleming that it is the duty of all who favor the free coinage of silver to get together in the democratic party and through that organization make their influence felt.

Speaker Fleming, referring to the demand of the money lenders and bankers for gold as the only "honest" money, says that it will be a sorry day for these selfish classes when the people lay this matter to their consciences. We have no doubt that the hard and cruel denigration of gold as "honest" money will do more to arouse the indignation of the honest voters of the country than any other scheme the gold gamblers and usurers have invented. The people see what this so-called "honest" money has done for them—they see how they have been robbed and plundered by it for the sole benefit of those who have control of the gold—and we have no doubt that they will act accordingly. The thief who meets you in the road and robs you of your purse with the declaration that he is a gentleman and an honest man, might be regarded as a humorist, but the gold sharks and their agents who tell the people that the single gold standard provides "honest" money are hypocrites pure and simple.

The high hopes that glow throughout Speaker Fleming's admirable letter will serve to stimulate the people.

Forward with the silver crusade! Down with the tory agents of the British money power! Let us have a new declaration of independence!

They Are Not Democrats.

The result of the free silver discussion in the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, as reported in our news columns this morning, will not surprise anybody.

The club is mainly composed of rich men with such pronounced gold standard tendencies that President McConnell felt called upon to tender his resignation, the other day, when he came out in favor of free silver.

These advocates of the single gold standard have been dodging and seeking shelter behind evasions until they can do so no longer. At first they claimed that they were in favor of the silver plank in the national democratic platform of 1892, but it soon became evident that the only use they had for it was to distort and pervert it and destroy its real meaning. Then they fell back upon the word "bimetallism," which they used as a cloak for the gold standard.

But the sharp and decisive debate in the Iroquois Club drove these fellows into a corner from which there was no retreat. The issue was so plainly defined that they could not escape it. And what did they do? They threw overboard the silver plank in the national democratic platform of 1892, and when still further pressed they treated the silver plank in their own state platform of 1894 in the same summary manner.

They repudiated the national and state platforms of their party, and came squarely out in favor of gold monometallism. It is encouraging to see that about one-third of the members made a strong fight against this action, but we regard it as a fortunate thing that the goldbugs have now been forced to show just where they stand. Hereafter they can deceive nobody by any vague talk about platforms and bimetallism. They are now unmasked, and will henceforth be known as the repudiators of the principles and the policy of the democratic party as solemnly promulgated in its national and state platforms. They need not say that they are for "sound" money or "honest" money. They are for gold monometallism and nothing else. They will sacrifice every principle of democracy for a dollar whose dishonest appreciation causes the values of our products and the wages of our toilers to shrink down to the starvation point. These men are not democrats; they have repudiated all the essentials of democracy, and they now stand forth the self-confessed champions of plutocracy.

An Interesting Question.

Under an indictment in a California court Mr. C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific railway, has been arrested in New York on the charge of violating the interstate commerce act by giving a free pass to Frank Stone, of San Francisco, good for a trip through more than one state.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Huntington violated the law, but his case is the first one that has been made in any court, and the railway officials are indignant. The defendant talks very freely. He says that his prosecution is a malicious, contemptible piece of business. He admits that he gives hundreds of such passes in cases of charity every year, and says that he does not care a tuppence one way or the other about the matter.

Mr. Chauncy Depew talks on the same line. When he was interviewed he had before him an application for a free

pass to carry a crippled boy from Kansas City to New York, where he could be treated in a hospital. When the reporter asked him what he was going to do about it, he said that he would issue the pass, although it made him liable to two years in the penitentiary under the interstate commerce act. He said that the application might be a put-up job, but in that case he would show the letter, if the case went to the courts, and he predicted that the jury would climb over the railing and lick the man who wrote it, while the judge would obligingly look the other way. Mr. Depew went on to say:

Now, nobody has ever paid any attention to the interstate laws about passes. Passes have been issued and continue to be issued every day. I issue hundreds of them every year in the way of charity. They are all direct violations of the interstate commerce law. Two sisters of charity came to me for such passes, but they wanted to get to another state to go and nurse the sick in a hospital where the smallpox had broken out. Everybody had run away and the sick were starving to death. It broke the interstate commerce law, but I sent them there on a free pass. If I get into jail for it, maybe they will come and look after me a little.

No; the only use the railroads made of the interstate commerce law on passes was to cut off a number of civic and other officials whom they were afraid to offend by refusing passes. The law gave them a chance to cut off a great number of these. Railroads never get anything in return for such passes, but they prevent hostility and petty annoyances now and then. I used to send a pass to every member of the legislature, irrespective of party, or to the grantees' attitude towards railroads. All we got for it was that when a measure came up involving railroad interests the statesmen would give it a fair hearing. If their passes had been cut off, there were those among them who would vote against it on general principles.

We do not believe that any jury would convict, unless very reluctantly. Messrs. Huntington and Depew for occasionally granting free passes in exceptional cases, and if convicted it is safe to say that executive clemency or a suspension of sentence would save them from the penitentiary. But as it is now plainly evident that the section of the act under which Mr. Huntington has been arrested is calculated to work unnecessary hardships which were not dreamed of by the framers of the law, it would be well to repeal or at least modify this particular provision. It would be simply an outrage to punish a railway official for granting a free pass as a matter of charity.

In order to follow Mr. Cleveland the goldbug members of the Iroquois Club were compelled to repudiate the national democratic platform of 1892 and the state democratic platform of 1894. This they did, and this all goldbugs will do.

There is no room in the democratic party for gold monometallists.

Mr. Cleveland refused to appoint a democrat postmaster in Illinois because he was in favor of the free coinage of silver. That's right! Put on the screws! Draw the line! Let the people know what the issue is.

The Constitution would a thousand times rather see the democratic party defeated while upholding the rights and interests of the people than to see it victorious in the interests of the money power. Draw the line!

Let the people get together and run the torres to their holes as they did during the revolution!

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Says The Boston Herald of Poe's "Tamerlane": "This tiny book, one of the rarest of rare editions, was picked up in a book stall in this city and sold for a few cents. It is a book that has been in the hands of two or three years ago for \$1.50 and was subsequently resold to a private party in New York for \$2.50. It was then sent over to Paris and bound at an additional expense of \$200. It thus cost its present owner nearly \$3,000."

Here is a composition on Sir Walter Raleigh, written by a young man in an English school. "Sir Walter Raleigh was a very great man. He went over and discovered America; and when he had discovered America he discovered Virginia. He discovered the potato. And when he discovered the potato he discovered tobacco. And when he had discovered tobacco, he turned to his companions and said: 'My friends, be of good cheer, for we have this day discovered England! It is a famous land, and Sir Walter Raleigh shall never be extinguished.'"

The demand for it has caused a second edition to be issued of Hon. William L. Scruggs's pamphlet entitled, "British Aggression in Venezuela, or the Monroe Doctrine on Trial." This little book contains some valuable matter not in the first edition. In its present shape it is a complete resume of the disputed boundary question between Venezuela and England, which the latter country was urged by a joint resolution of our last congress to submit to arbitration. It is also an overwhelming answer to the American theory which seems to be under the impression that the Monroe doctrine is a dead issue. Colonel Scruggs emphasizes the importance of the question to our people by calling attention to the fact that the country now being despoiled of its territory is at our very doors. Its capital is less than six days' journey from Washington. "Its commercial marts, second only to those of the Caribbean shores, are directly opposite ours on the south Atlantic and gulf coasts. Even the harbors and inlets of Guiana and the Orinoco delta are less than five days' sail from New York. It is the only South American republic with which we are in direct and regular weekly communication by an American line of steamships. Its people are among the most intelligent and progressive of all Latin America. And our commerce with it is now nearly double the volume and value of our trade with any of the other trans-Caribbean free states." A full page map adds to the interest of the pamphlet.

THE SILVER MOVEMENT.

Augusta Chronicle: The new theory that it is incumbent to pay in silver only in gold that are expressly payable in either gold or silver is simply the skillful humbuggery of the class of shysters who bought United States bonds in depreciated paper money and insisted on the redemption only in gold. The gold standard is a steadily appreciating standard and necessarily so because of the utterly inadequate quantity of gold and the ever increasing demand. The creditor takes no chance. His debt is sure to become more valuable with every year, and the debtor who contracts to pay in gold is playing against a one-sided game in which he must inevitably lose. The gold men who insist that for this reason they must pay out silver are in a position to repudiate present no argument to establish their case. It is a fact that France, which has the same money use of silver as this country, does pay in silver or in gold, or in both, just as is most convenient.

Why is it that France, a very much smaller nation, can afford to pay in silver, while the effect of the forced sale of silver in silver, but must pay in gold? We have looked in vain for some fair argument of the gold standard from the gold standard side.

Gwinnett Herald: It is generally admitted that the next campaign will be fought on financial issues. The tariff seems to have dropped out of discussion, and men are

arraying themselves on one side or the other of this question, without reference to past party lines. Eastern democrats are in the spirit of these national pledges, and are clamoring for a single gold standard. They united with republicans to defeat state banks of issue. If these same men would jump party lines as to state banks they cannot be expected to stand on party as to silver. In fact the east is the creditor class, and that class will advocate the single gold standard. Why? For the reason that it is the creditor property and the wages of labor and makes gold king. In anticipation of just such a conflict as this, Eastern money lenders have years been making all notes payable in gold, expecting that under a manipulation of the currency by congress value of the bullion, and a gold debt if paid in silver would nearly double.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Flashlight Exposure.

Editor Constitution—Now that Mr. Secretary Smith is in the city, will you kindly ask him to clear up a deep and dark mystery and ease the minds of a number of puzzled readers?

If his newspaper is really in favor of international bimetallism, why is it interested in trying to prove that the demonetization of silver has not resulted in the appreciation of gold?

If his newspaper is really in favor of international bimetallism, why is it trying to prove that international prices are not affected by the rise and fall of silver?

If his newspaper is really in favor of international bimetallism, why does it reject the argument of Balfour, Frewen, Professor Walker, President Andrews and all the economists who look to an international movement as a remedy for the existing evils?

If Secretary Smith is really in favor of international bimetallism, and is not now editing his newspaper, would it not be well for him to take charge for a few days in order to instruct his associates that the arguments of those who really favor international bimetallism and those who favor independent free coinage by the United States are precisely the same up to a certain point—the point of action?

I call the attention of the secretary to this matter in the hope that he will be able to observe the yawning chasm that stretches between the declarations of his newspaper and its arguments. If gold has not increased in value as measured by the price of commodities, and if the price of silver has no relation to the international prices of commodities, then there is no need for international bimetallism or any other kind of bimetallism.

I trust the secretary will see the point.

R. H. H.

THE EXPOSITION.

Savannah News: The industrial committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon took proper and business-like action upon the question of having this city represented by exhibits at the Atlanta exposition. Mr. Fernow made an address with regard to the proposed exhibit in the federal building of forestry and mining, and it was resolved that the matter be referred to the committee on ways and means with authority to expend \$500 in making an exhibit. The committee on ways and means was also authorized to take into consideration the question of getting up an exhibit for the state building, which will probably be done. The action of the industrial committee is in the right direction, and if its purposes are carried out in the spirit manifested at the meeting the effect will be of much benefit to the state. The advantages offered by this city and county will be intelligently advertised to the thousands of people who will visit the exposition. By properly setting forth what we have here and what may be had here, capital and desirable immigration can be attracted to the community. The money put into the exhibits will be in the nature of an investment, from which good returns may be expected.

Gwinnett Herald: If any one thinks public spirit is a lost virtue, he should look in sometimes on the various exposition committees of Atlanta—men and women all eager to do the good end, the good of the south and Georgia in particular. Where the stimulus of such effort and energy is to end it is difficult to imagine. Chicago, the world's fair bore educational fruit. The great university recently established in that city of enterprises is truly wonderful. We are accustomed to see universities like Oxford, Harvard, Yale, etc., grow by centuries like the oaks of our forest, but in Chicago the growth has been like an arbutus—well-aimed instantaneous. Mr. Rockefeller gave first \$500,000, and later \$3,000,000, the city of Chicago and in less than three years the university has 150 professors, 3,000 students and 1,000 students. Thus, from a purely material point, packing metropolises becomes a center of learning, the impetus being due almost entirely to the educational influence of the fair.

Augusta Herald: The Atlanta exposition is growing every day. The enterprise is a large one. If there is any virtue in exposition, the state of Georgia will certainly be benefited by this one.

GOOD TIMES IN GEORGIA.

Brunswick Times: The rapid development of south Georgia lands, which must follow the location of several large colonies, is a matter of more importance to Brunswick than any occurrence of recent years. The development of two colonies along her direct railroad front within a week is but the suggestion of what is to come with startling rapidity. The immense tracts of land which have been donated to the state for the purpose of establishing a colony are particularly inviting to colony purposes. There are hundreds of thousands of such acres in the hands of the state in Camden, in Pierce, in Charlton, in Ware, in Wayne, in McIntosh and in the counties next adjoining them. Their fertility, their low prices, their access to rail and water transportation, make them particularly desirable for colony settlement. Their settlement means more for the future of Brunswick than anything else that can be accomplished. It is a time that should be taken advantage of to secure their settlement. This can be done by a proper and equal standing with the land owners of our neighboring section. They should be invited to meet in Brunswick and a plan arranged to force the advantages of settlement in this section before the tide of home seekers.

Savannah News: If the season continues favorable the fruit and vegetable crops of Georgia and Florida will be enormous. A letter from a Fort valley peach grower says he will have fully 10,000 bushels of peaches from his orchard, and that the peach crop in the vicinity of Fort Valley will amount to at least 75,000 bushels. And it must not be forgotten that all the peach orchards of the state are not in the immediate vicinity of Fort Valley. The peach orchards of south Georgia promise a bounteous yield. It is not an exaggeration to say that if the conditions remain unchanged there will be thousands of carloads of peaches moved by the Central railroad and way. The peach crop promises to be unprecedented in abundance. The trees all through south Georgia and northern Florida are loaded with fruit. In some localities the blight has afflicted the trees to some extent, but it will hardly become general. The outlook for melons is rather startling for those who hope for good prices. A dispatch states that Florida will send to market 8,000 carloads of melons. The Georgia crop will be most, if not quite, as large.

MR. HARVEY'S LETTER.

Augusta Herald: If The New York Post falls as utterly in its attempt to answer "Coin's Financial School" as it does to answer the letter of the author of that little work to President Cleveland, the gold bug will have fully earned its reputation. The Post declares Mr. Harvey's letter to be "a masterpiece of misstatement and misrepresentation," and a quarter in which the editor attempts to demonstrate that fact by the use of the word "misstatement" in the entire comment than in the paragraph in Mr. Harvey's letter which The Post attempts to ridicule.

Albany Herald: The Herald has repeatedly urged the fact, since the scheme of the gold monometallists became apparent, that the effect of the forced sale of silver would be to depreciate all other values and enhance the value of existing debts and obligations. This is a fact which is brought out very clearly by Mr. W. H. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School," in his reply to President Cleveland's recent letter to the Chicago "sound money" contingent.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

To Mr. Kohlhaas.

Mr. Kohlhaas, Mr. Kohlhaas, of the paper far to west,
 Where the larks spread out like oceans,
 and the pokes is picked best;
 Though we grant you wise and winsome—
 on the right newspaper plan.
 Why should you try to capture an administration man?

Are there not enough good fellows who
 are looking for a place,
 That you reach for Brother Eckles, and
 could would make him fall from grace?
 Why should you place the million for a
 moment under ban,
 And cast your nets to capture an administration man?

Are there no financial editors in all the
 land of wool,
 That you cross the broad Potomac for a
 governmental pull?
 Or, must we think this government suits
 your financial plan,
 And that's why you would capture an administration man?

A northern exchange observes that "the
 name of William Dean Howells stands for
 all that is good in American literature."
 For this relief much thanks! Mr. Howells
 can now sit down and write another
 breezy poem for Harper's Magazine.

Hard on Jim!

'Way out in Indiana
 The school board gives a yell;
 For the boys—from reading Riley—
 Have forgot the way to spell!
 Their brains are badly rattled,
 And they falter, and they doubt;
 'An' the gobbles 'un'll git 'em
 Ef they
 Don't
 Watch
 Out!

TALK OF THE TOWN.

Teaching a class of miffed young rebels in a mission Sunday school is not an occupation to dazzle the imagination of the average young woman. As a matter of fact "the average young woman" prefers almost anything to this sort of thing. However, there are exceptions, and two notable and distinguished ones reside in a suburb of Atlanta. They are beautiful and fashionable young ladies and have held social sway in many of the largest cities of the south. The homage of chivalry and the successes of social life have been laid at their feet. Spite of this they have for several months been devoting their time on Sundays to a noisy class of youngsters in a mission Sunday school in the city.

It is a sight for sore eyes I am told, those young ladies standing before their large classes impressing beautiful truths on the minds of the youngsters in a beautiful manner. The young ladies are the idols of their pupils, many of whom are from the factories, and all of whom are full of noise and original vim. Bad as they are, they swear by their teachers and the young women are proud of the high estimation in which they are held.

A few days ago they announced that they were going to give a picnic for their classes. The idea was hailed with joy and the picnic, which occurred last week, was a gorgeous spectacular performance that eclipses anything in the line of a Sunday school picnic of which there is any record.

The young ladies hired two big drags and had them provided with seats. In these vehicles the yelling and gaudily dressed young picknickers were driven out for their outing. About the middle of the afternoon the party returned to the city, the youngsters yelling and screaming at their best. They insisted on being driven through the city, and the young ladies promised that if they would be quiet they would drive them through the heart of the city. The class promised.

A few minutes later the gorgeous pageant moved down one of the principal streets. The young enthusiasts had forgotten their manners and were yelling like a band of Comanches. They had gathered a crowd of about the same size and character as usually follows a minstrel parade, and as they moved down the street all eyes were upon them. Finally the young ladies tried to quiet them. They yelled and shouted at everything that caught their eyes.

"I never had such an experience," said one of the young ladies. "I felt as if everybody's eyes were upon me and I was embarrassed to death. We turned into a side street as quickly as we could and got away in a hurry."

The sight of this gorgeous picnic procession will long be a lively memory in the minds of those who saw it.

Some time ago I referred to the very clever lady, Mrs. Griffith, who is to write the music for and sing the chimes at the exposition. She sends me the following note, stating some points about the chimes: "In what you said you lost sight of the most helpful influence and most romantic interest in the bells when you say 'no tune will be played that has ever been played before.' (Thanks for the intended comment—it is greater than I can accept.)"

"On the contrary, I am transposing and writing the national and familiar hymn of each foreign country that will be represented at the exposition. Our president requests that 'He Watching Over Israel Slumbers Not Nor Sleeps,' from Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' be one of the first pieces played."

"One of the principal directors says don't play from operas altogether, but give us 'Dixie,' 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul,' and 'Nelly Gray.' The chimer at the world's fair told me that he had frequently been approached by men with tears on their faces and thanked for playing some tune of his childhood home—a song that still lingered in the halls of memory and carried him in thought to his mother's knees or to the family altar. Many a life has been reclaimed by a song sung out from the bells, which brought thoughts of home and dreams of happiness."

"Those evening bells! Those evening bells! How many a tale their music tells Of youth and home and that sweet time, When first I hear their soothing chime."

The thoughts of Washington street residents are of asphalt these bright spring days. Said a prominent resident of that street yesterday: "It's our time now. We are going to see what the council will do for us in a short while."

The city was never so nearly overrun with fakirs as it is at present. They flock and flourish upon every street corner.

Every variety of fakir is represented, from the man who has the climbing monkey down to the cap-seller. They are coming in every day, too, and if the influx continues at its present rate the city will be full when the exposition opens. They are a picturesque lot and add a cosmopolitan appearance to the city. They are coming in every day, too, and if the influx continues at its present rate the city will be full when the exposition opens. They are a picturesque lot and add a cosmopolitan appearance to the city.

"Why does the city license all of them?" a citizen asked me yesterday. "It ought to draw the line somewhere. I can't see any reasonable objection to a limited number of these fakirs, but to flood the city with them is bad policy. They do harm to the legitimate retail trade of the city. They take money from our homes, merchants and give nothing in return. They spend nothing in the city worth speaking of. It is time the city stopped issuing licenses to these parasitic fakirs."

It strikes the gentleman is right. Some of the most incongruous things in life occur on the amateur stage. One company of amateur players can do more absurd and ridiculous things in a single night than Blum, Mark Twain, Marshall P. Wilder, Gene Field and President Cleveland can do in a life-time. Not long ago an ambitious young lady of Atlanta joined a small company here and went through the state stopping at the small towns. A traveling man of this city happened to be in one of the small towns where the company was playing.

It was a rare show, he said. "There were about a dozen original artists in the company and they certainly did their turns after methods peculiarly their own. After a while the young actress from Atlanta came on. She was stunningly dressed and she sang that beautiful, pathetic song, 'Why Did I Die Mother's Grave so Deep?' She sang it so tenderly, so sympathetically, with such feeling, that when she finished a perfect storm of applause swept over the audience. I supposed she would come out and sing 'Put My Little Shoes Away.' I've No Mother Now, I'm Weeping, some such tender ballad. We waited a moment for the soulful songstress to appear."

"Suddenly she came prancing out upon the stage arrayed in all the glory of a skirt dance. It was a rare show, he said. 'There were about a dozen original artists in the company and they certainly did their turns after methods peculiarly their own. After a while the young actress from Atlanta came on. She was stunningly dressed and she sang that beautiful, pathetic song, 'Why Did I Die Mother's Grave so Deep?' She sang it so tenderly, so sympathetically, with such feeling, that when she finished a perfect storm of applause swept over the audience. I supposed she would come out and sing 'Put My Little Shoes Away.' I've No Mother Now, I'm Weeping, some such tender ballad. We waited a moment for the soulful songstress to appear."

ALL THE G. P. A. S HERE

They Come to Consider Passenger Rates and To Make Rules.

FIRST MEETING OF THE RATE MAKERS

Mr. W. A. Turk, General Passenger Agent of the Southern, Talks of the Situation in the South—Other News.

With all the wars and rumors of war prevalent in the passenger arena of southern railways just at present nothing is more interesting than to watch the work of the general passenger agents of the roads that form the Southern States Passenger Association, now in session in this city.

The first meeting of the rate committee of the association was begun yesterday, Commissioner Finley presiding.

The rate committee is composed of the general passenger agents of all the associated roads in this territory and its work is of general interest throughout the south.

The prediction is heard on all sides that until the Seaboard on the east and the



W. A. TURK.

Queen and Crescent on the west, come into the association, there will be untold trouble and annoyance.

But there are no signs of fear of this prediction being true at the headquarters of the associated roads.

It is very true that the Seaboard Air-Line has been cutting passenger rates to the east lately, and it is probably true that this line will continue to cut and go to figures far below those in effect at present. It may be true that the Queen and Crescent and the Houston and East Texas have joined to cut rates to the confederate veterans' encampment in Houston, and that this step is the beginning of hostilities to the Southern States Passenger Association for which it is reasonable to presume the Queen and Crescent has but little tender regard.

But it is nevertheless true that the associated roads seem to be taking but little interest in these movements. There can be no doubt that from a practical standpoint Mr. W. A. Turk, the well-known general passenger agent of the Southern railroad, which has a greater and more varied mileage throughout this territory than any other road, is in position to speak with more significant bearing upon the passenger rate situation just at present than any other conspicuous figure in the southern railroad world.

What Mr. Turk Says.

When seen by The Constitution and asked for an expression of opinion about the conditions that surround the passenger interests of the south last night Mr. Turk pressed the opinion that there will not be half the trouble that some of the rumors that are about to indicate.

"I am sincere in my opinion," said Mr. Turk, "that there is going to be no particular disturbance in the passenger business this season. The rates, so far as I can learn, have been pretty well maintained during the past few months, and I see nothing that would foretell with any accuracy any variation. The passenger interests of the roads of the south seem to be pretty well regulated now. The new Southern States Passenger Association has taken hold and every effort that could be made is being made to get the roads to agree on reasonable terms for the work that is to come."

"I think some people are doing the passenger folks of the Queen and Crescent an injustice in charging to them irregular work. I can see no reason why the Queen and Crescent should undertake to bolt the Southern States Passenger Association, and I don't believe they will, although they stand out of the association when the reorganization came."

"It is my opinion that the passenger rates throughout this territory will be kept sound during the spring and summer and I have an abiding faith that the roads of the entire south will all be at peace with each other before the fall and winter business begins."

The Work of the Meeting.

When the meeting of the rate committee of the Southern States Passenger Association was called to order in room 18 yesterday, at the Kimball house, there was a large attendance present. The following representatives responded:

W. B. Thomas, general manager of the Atlanta and Florida railroad; John A. Gee, general passenger agent of the Atlanta and West Point railroad; T. M. Emerson, traffic manager of the Atlantic Coast Line; J. C. Haile, general passenger agent of the Central railroad; A. O. McDonald, general passenger agent of the Florida Central and Peninsular; A. G. Jackson, general passenger agent of the Georgia railroad; Clifton Jones, general passenger agent of the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad; G. D. Ackery, general passenger agent of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railroad; C. P. Almore, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville; L. A. Bell, general passenger agent of the Mobile and Birmingham; W. M. Davidson, general passenger agent of the Plant system of railways; W. A. Turk, general passenger agent of the Southern; assistant general passenger agent; C. A. Benscoter, assistant general passenger agent; A. Madison, chief rate clerk, of the Southern railway; C. E. Harman, general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad; and others.

Cheap Rates to Savannah.

The rate committee decided to allow cheap rates to Savannah during the gay season of May week.

From May 12th to May 16th the rate of one cent per mile will be allowed to the military companies that go to Savannah during this gay season and during the same period 1½ cents per mile will be allowed to the general public, thus affording an opportunity to all who may wish to visit Savannah to attend.

The people of Savannah will rejoice at this action on the part of the railroad men, and it will be a great help in making May week in Savannah what it ought to be.

Revising the Rules.

Most of the day was spent in revising the rules of the rate committee of the new association. It is known that the rules governing the old passenger association were adopted to govern the committee of the new association temporarily. This was the time set for a revision of the rules and there have been several changes of importance made in them.

The Exposition Rates.

It is not improbable that the rate com-

mittee will have under consideration today the rates of the Cotton States and International exposition.

This is one of the most important matters that will come up before the meeting and there is a great deal of local interest as well as general concern felt in the matter.

The commercial tourists will also appear before the rate committee, perhaps, today asking for a uniform mileage book that will be as good over one railroad as over another.

The rate committee has so much work before it there is but little chance of an adjournment for several days yet and the members will have a very tedious and busy session.

MR. BALDWIN AND HIS MEN.

A Novel Meeting of Operating Officials of the Southern Yesterday.

Third Vice President W. H. Baldwin, of the Southern railway, held a conference with all the officials of the operating department of the Southern railway yesterday in Atlanta.

It was the first of the regular monthly, or sixty-day meetings, that he intends to hold in the future.

It is the purpose of Mr. Baldwin to in this way become more intimately associated with the men who are his associates in the work of keeping up the high standard of excellence in the railway and transportation departments of the Southern railway.

Among those who met him in this city yesterday were Captain W. H. Green, general superintendent of the whole mileage of the Southern; J. S. B. Thompson, assistant general superintendent; R. D. Wade, superintendent of motive power; W. H. Thomas, assistant superintendent of motive power, and the following superintendents: W. J. O'Brien, W. B. Ryder, E. Berkeley, F. K. Huger, W. R. Beaupre, J. N. Ross, G. R. Loya, and the following master mechanics: W. H. Owens, C. F. Thomas, C. W. Lee, W. A. Walden, J. H. Green, W. O. R. Tracy, W. H. Hudson, J. B. Michaels, R. E. Stone, and others.

Third Vice President Baldwin left last night for Washington, as did also General Superintendent Green.

Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Cooper joined Mr. Baldwin here and returned to Washington last evening in private car No. 98.

Extending the Time.

Savannah, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—The city council tonight decided to extend the time of the Macon and Dublin railroad for taking advantage of the terminal grants made here for eighteen months, on condition that \$250 in cash is paid over, and a guarantee given that fifty miles of the road will be completed from Savannah within a year, and the entire road to Macon within the eighteen months. The terms will probably be accepted by the Macon and Dublin.

DRESS PARADE BY THE FIFTH.

The Fifth Regiment Will Be Reviewed by the Governor Friday.

Immediately after the memorial exercises at the cemetery Friday, the 26th, Governor Atkinson, escorted by Colonel Candier and the Fifth regiment infantry, Georgia volunteers, including the Marietta and Conyers companies, will proceed to Athletic park, where dress parade will be held. Immediately after the parade the governor will review his troops.

The troops march directly to Athletic park and the exercises occur immediately after the ball game.

It is not often Atlanta has the opportunity of witnessing a parade of this size, and it is hoped that a large crowd will be present to give the boys encouragement in their work.

The companies that will take part in these exercises will be the following: Atlanta Rifles, under Captain Nash; Atlanta Zouaves, under Captain Baker; Hibernian Rifles, under Captain Elliot; Capital City Guards, under Captain Hewitt; Marietta Rifles, Conyers company, under Captain Irwin, all of the Fifth regiment under command of Colonel Candier, and the Horse Guards under Captain Dozier and Atlanta Artillery under Captain Kenyon.

It is calculated that these exercises will begin at 5 p. m., or immediately after the ball game.

Governor Atkinson is very proud of the volunteers and none are more worthy of his regard than the gallant Fifth.

"IL TROVATORE" GRANDLY SING.

Leonora.....Mlle. Nice Moreska
Azucena.....Mlle. Rose Lina
Inez.....Mlle. Modena
Il Conte di Luna.....Signor Campobello
Fernando.....Signor Ferrando
Ruiz.....Signor Bordini
Manrico.....Signor Montegriffo

"That was the grandest production of opera I have ever heard given by any company in Atlanta," remarked Mr. William Owens, the well-known singer and teacher of music, at the conclusion of "Il Trovatore" last night.

The sentiment was echoed on all sides. There was nothing but the highest praise for the artists, the director, the company as a whole.

It was well deserved. And right here comes the old hind-sight-and-fore-sight story, if the management had only given "Il Trovatore" for the opening!

"If" in this connection avail nothing now. It is very certain, however, that had Verdi's great masterpiece been used as the introductory opera, the full strength of the company would have been so clearly made evident that the largest of audiences would have filled the Grand at the subsequent productions.

As it was, last night's audience was the largest of the week. Every box was filled. And in all parts the house was full. The box-office standpoint, good. The delegates to the Chi Poi convention occupied five boxes, draped with their colors, and during one of the intermissions let off their college yell. It seemed to do the boys good, and so far as heard from, nobody was damaged by it.

The opera was given a most enthusiastic reception. That everybody was in excellent form was evident from the first, and the applause which greeted the rendition of the various beautiful numbers of "Trovatore" was unmistakably sincere and hearty. There wasn't the least delay nor was there hitch of any other kind to mar the enjoyment of the evening, and there was a great deal of evidence of enjoyment on the part of all who were present.

The rare qualities of Mlle. Moreska's voice were brought out in her Leonora. This woman is a genius. She is one who will be heard from in the future, for, in addition to a magnificent voice, she possesses intelligence and real dramatic power. Her Leonora was a triumph.

Montegriffo was in excellent voice and was most enthusiastically received. The little tenor is a great favorite already and he is worthy all the praise he is receiving. Mlle. Rosa Lina made her first appearance here as Azucena, and hers was the special hit of the evening. Her voice is a deep, clear, true contralto, absolutely free of harshness or uncertainty. Her work as Azucena has never been excelled here.

Campobello sang even better than in "Carmen," and came in for a great deal of the applause. The other artists were fully up to the mark. The chorus was heard to good effect, and Signor Gore directed in a masterly manner.

"Trovatore" nights promise to be "the things" of the season.

Tonight "Martha," with this cast:
Martha.....Mlle. Christine Schutte
Nancy.....Mlle. Rosa Lina
Plinkett.....Mlle. Modena
Tristan.....Mlle. Rose Lina
The shepherd.....Mlle. Rose Lina
Lionel.....Mlle. Rose Lina

Signor Francesco Aurich

Sold throughout the world. British agent: NEWARK, London. FORTY-SEVEN & CROWN, Sole Agents, London, U.K.

BULLARD GOES BACK

The Young School Teacher Carried to Madison for Trial.

SAYS HE DOES NOT FEAR PROSECUTION

Miss Mary Riley Is Away Again—This Time She Ran Off from Church and Let Her Mother.

L. B. Bullard, the young school teacher, was carried to Madison yesterday morning, where he will be tried for cheating and swindling under the charge brought by Trammel, the dry goods merchant of that place.

Sheriff Fears, who escorted the young man back, arrived in Atlanta early yesterday morning and went at once to police headquarters, where he had a lengthy conversation with the handsome young prisoner. Bullard still insists that his arrest is due to some misunderstanding.

"If it is not that," he says, "that school commissioner of Oconee county is at fault, for I am positive that he deducted the amount of the bill I made with Trammel when the settlement came at the end of the year."

"I am surprised at this action of Mr. Trammel, however. The amount involved is only \$20. I wrote him some time ago that I thought the amount had been paid, but he kept sending me notices until I got tired of answering them and finally paid no attention to him. You see it was trading with him. A teacher in the common schools last year led a precarious existence in regard to finances and our salaries would run for some time over due, so I often gave the merchant an order on the county school commissioner, which was acceptable, and collected promptly when the funds came in."

"I gave Trammel an order for \$20 worth of goods. At the end of the term I settled up accounts with E. C. Tarver, the commissioner, and I am positive that he would not amount."

Bullard says that he will face all charges and can show that his arrest is an injustice. He left yesterday at noon.

Three Draymen Caught.

Charles Allen, who is thought to be connected with the sale of car breakers who hauled away the freight from the South yards, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Ivy, Wooten and McElfee.

This is the third arrest for the same offense. All the draymen were employed by Maddox Bros. to haul freight from the railroad yards to their store on Alabama street. It is charged that the negroes broke into a car of sugar and got away with a number of barrels, which they sold at various places. Work of this kind is thought by the detectives to have been going on for quite a while, and it appears that there was an organized gang. Other arrests may follow.

There was some excitement among the tribe of draymen yesterday, as it was thought by them that the Pete Williams caught Tuesday was a character known to every merchant in Atlanta.

"Boss, please tell 'em dat it ain't ole Pete," implored the antique drayman, who shambled into The Constitution office yesterday.

"I've been drivin' for twenty-five years and I ain't never been caught 'fore now yit. I've powerful skinned dat dem breakers who say for quite a while, and I've wipped the flour from his face with a dinky bat. I've never been caught again, and I wish it known that he is still in the business."

Mary Riley Off Again.

Mary Riley, after a month of home life and domestic pleasure, ran away from her mother again last night in a new and unique manner.

Mary had on her best clothes, as there were church services and she had agreed to go with her mother. Piously and quietly she attended the services. When the service was pronounced the young lady left her mother quickly and walked to the door. The old lady waited, but she was disappointed, for the girl had gone.

A Sparta Gambler.

Officers Wimlish and Florence caught Odal Pinkston, a young negro wanted in Sparta for gambling, and last night Sheriff Pinkston arrived to take the boy back. The authorities of Hancock county have been waiting for him on all gamblers and the court now in session has disposed of a number of cases.

NEWSPAPER MEN TONIGHT.

This Evening at the Rifles' Fair Will Be Devoted to Local Journalists.

Last night was Zouaves' night at the Rifles' fair, and that company was present twelve hours strong. Captain Baker and his men presented a gallant spectacle and the Rifles are under many obligations to them for one of the most successful nights of the fair.

Tonight is newspaper men's night, and it is expected that every newspaper man in the city will lend his presence to make this night the crowning success of the week. Exclusive preparations have been made to entertain them.

Friday, the 26th (Memorial Day), the fair will be open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m. and then again from 8 to 12 o'clock p. m.

The Marietta Rifles and Conyers companies, which arrive on early trains for memorial exercises, will be the special guests of the Rifles both in the morning and evening.

The friendship which began at Griffin between the Marietta Rifles and the Atlanta Rifles has increased with time, and it may well be prophesied that the meeting between these corps will be a love feast.

The Rifles have done remarkably well during their fair, but they still have many surplus articles left and these articles will be sacrificed during the remaining time.

HOLLAND WAS NOT ARRESTED.

So He Quietly Left the City—Now He Is Wanted by the Bank.

Charlotte, N. C., April 24.—J. R. Holland, the defaulting cashier of the Merchants' and Farmers' National bank of this city, left last night and his whereabouts are unknown. He had not yet been put under arrest.

Total United States Marshal Allison swore out a warrant for him and a description of him was wired in all directions. Today also the bank offered a reward of \$1,000 for him.

There are no further developments as to the shortage, which is about \$20,000. The bank is absolutely safe. It can stand its losses and still have a good part of its surplus assets left and these articles will be sacrificed upon its undivided profits or capital.

IN THE WORLD

OF BEAUTY

Clitigura

SOAP

IS SUPREME

Not only is it the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but it is the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing for toilet bath and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexion, falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, viz.: THE CLOGGED, INFLAMED, OVERWORKED, OR SLOUGHISH PORE.

Sold throughout the world. British agent: NEWARK, London. FORTY-SEVEN & CROWN, Sole Agents, London, U.K.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

FOR THE HOLY LAND

A Party of Tourists Will Sail in That Direction This Fall.

TWO EMINENT CLERGYMEN AT THE HEAD

Dr. P. T. Hale and Dr. W. A. Whittle—The Trip Includes the European Countries, and Will Cost Only \$690.

An opportunity for making a tour of the holy land, at such a low cost of travel as to bring it within the means of those in humble circumstances, is the purpose of a laudable undertaking inaugurated by two distinguished divines of the southern Baptist church.

One of these is Dr. P. T. Hale, the pastor of the south side Baptist church of Birmingham, Ala., who is at present aiding Dr. Hawthorne in a series of revival sermons. His associate is Dr. W. A. Whittle, the president of Howard college, and one of the foremost educators of the south.

"Dr. Whittle and I," said Mr. Hale yesterday, "have conceived the idea of making the trip, in no mercenary spirit, but for the purpose of broadening the views of those who may accompany us. The accommodations of the trip will be the very best and the lowest rates ever known among eastern travelers have been secured."

The itinerary of the trip includes London, Paris, Geneva, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Smyrna, Athens, Asia Minor, Cyprus, Mount Lebanon, Damascus, Galilee, Samaria, Jordan valley, Jerusalem, Suez canal and the land of Goshen. Eighteen days will be spent in the holy land and the entire trip will occupy about three months. The party leaves New York on the 24th of August.

About thirty will go. The best of recommendations will be required from all who join the party. No denominational lines will be drawn. The party will be made up of both sexes and quite a number of young ladies will make the trip. Several in Atlanta have the trip under consideration. The enjoyment of elegant travel will be afforded to all who go and only the best hotels will be patronized. There will be no extra expense, such as tipping waiters and paying for baggage transportation. Dr. Whittle has spent much of his time in the old world and is familiar with the customs of travel.

Questioned in regard to the opportunities for study that would be offered along the trip, Dr. Hale stated that a special conductor would meet the party in London, who would deliver lectures and manage all the details of the trip. Rolla Floyd, one of the best draymen in the east, would conduct the party through the holy land. Dr. Hale says that the fall of the year is decidedly the best time for seeing the sights of southern Europe and for visiting the scenes of the Bible.

The entire cost of the trip will be only \$690. A deposit of \$25 will be required at once to secure the staterooms. The cost of the European trip will be only \$325, the trip extending as far as Naples. The ocean voyage will be made on one of the finest steamers afloat.

Dr. Whittle, who is associated with Dr. Hale in projecting this trip, is the author of the well-known volume on "Travels and Adventures in Europe and all Bible Lands." The introduction to the book is written by Hon. Jabez L. M. Curry, ex-minister to Spain.

Dr. Hale will be in the city until Saturday morning and will be glad to give any information in regard to the trip. He has a number of handsome illustrated catalogues that he will give to those applying or who may address him at Birmingham, Ala.

ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION.

The T. A. A. Are Getting Ready for the Big Reunion Saturday.

The commercial men of Atlanta and the state over are preparing to hold their annual convention in Macon next Saturday, the 27th instant, and the committee who have charge of the arrangement for the Atlanta delegation are urging every commercial man in the city to attend. Barges will be furnished each one who leaves on the 6:30 o'clock Central railroad train Friday evening next.

Every commercial man who can go is urged to notify either one of the following gentlemen: John M. Green, president; D. R. Wilder, secretary, 504 South Broad; J. M. Skinner or C. L. Branan and they will make special arrangements with the hotels and the committee in Macon as to the number that they may expect from Atlanta.

Returning they will leave Macon Saturday night, thus being away one day.

You, Sir,

Who have to count your dollars and fifty cents very carefully—you think we have no hats at your price.

Come, now! What's your price? We've the big lot of derby hats at \$3.50 better quality and better style than you'll find elsewhere for the price.

From that price up we'll give you real help.

A. O. M. GAY & SON

18 Whitehall.

STILSON-COLLINS

JEWELRY CO.,

55 Whitehall St.,

FIRST GAME TODAY

The Chattanooga Will Open the Southern Association Season in Atlanta.

THE TOWNS ARE NOW ALL IN LINE

And Tonight the Season Will Have Taken Its First Step—All of the Teams Are Now Well Shaped for the Work.

The Southern Association season for the year '95 opens today this way: Atlanta at home to Chattanooga. Evansville at home to Nashville. Montgomery at home to New Orleans. Little Rock at home to Memphis.

League Standing.

Teams.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Birmingham	1	1	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	0
Boston	1	1	0
Baltimore	1	1	0
Chicago	1	1	0
Washington	1	1	0
Cincinnati	1	1	0
Brooklyn	1	1	0
Louisville	1	1	0
St. Louis	1	1	0
New York	1	1	0
Philadelphia	1	1	0
Cleveland	1	1	0

Baseball players and brass bands will parade the streets this afternoon to be seen and heard by the lovers of the game. Then later in the afternoon the Atlanta, under the leadership of Manager Knowles, will make their first dive at the baseball park for the pennant of 1895.

And there is every reason to think that the ball park will be thronged by one of the most enthusiastic and select crowds that has ever seen a game of ball in Atlanta. All yesterday the opening day was the talk among the fans and devotees and during the afternoon quite a number of



THE CHATTANOOGA BASEBALL CLUB

tickets were disposed of at the advance sale place, Oppenheim's, on Whitehall street.

The Chattanooga reached the city yesterday afternoon late and are now at the Markham, where they were the center of attraction last night. The team is composed of quite a manly looking lot of ball players and during the evening the conduct of the party was of the best kind.

Before the teams go to the ball park this afternoon there will be a parade of the two teams in carriages headed by the Atlanta Military band, the procession being led by Governor Atkinson and Mayor King and members of the board of directors of the club and members of the city council in carriages. The procession will leave the Markham house at 1 o'clock and will move up Wall street to Pryor, along Pryor to Decatur, up Decatur to Peachtree, up Peachtree to the governor's mansion and then back down Peachtree to Broad. Along Broad to Walton, along Walton to Marietta, down Marietta to Broad, along Broad across the Broad street bridge to Mitchell, down Mitchell to Whitehall, along Whitehall to Alabama, down Alabama to Pryor, along Pryor across the railroad to Wall, along Wall to Peachtree, up Peachtree to Decatur, down Decatur to Butler, along Butler to Edgewood avenue and along Edgewood avenue to the baseball park.

Besides the governor, mayor, members of the general council and the players of the two teams, there will be in line quite a number of leading citizens of Atlanta who are fond of the game and who want to see the first tussle between the Atlanta and the Chattanooga.

After completing the march indicated, the band and players will move to the grounds, where the band will entertain the visitors from 3 o'clock till 4, when the game will begin.

In Atlanta there is a large number of ladies who are fond of the national game and who are on hand whenever there is a warm fight in view. This year the management has decided to pursue the same policy toward the ladies that has been pursued during the past.

Ladies will not be charged for admission to the grounds. They will, however, be charged the regular fee—25 cents—for admission to the grand stand.

As every lady who goes to baseball occupies a seat in the grandstand, this gives her the opportunity of enjoying two hours of the most delightful of out-of-door sports at the small cost of 25 cents.

The members of the board of directors have sent to a few of their lady friends invitations to the opening game, extending to them the courtesies of the grounds and grand stand as the guests of the directors. All of those who attend are requested to bring their cards of invitation with them, so as to avoid any confusion.

Quite a party of Chattanooga came down with the team yesterday afternoon and they will all be out this afternoon to root for the team from the Moccasin bend.

Many of them are of the opinion that Chattanooga has the best team this year that has yet been shown from that corner of the league.

The Chattanooga will appear in a gray uniform with black trimmings. The cap is black and so are the stockings. The men all show up in good shape, not one of the team being a small man. They are nearly all youngsters like the Atlanta and

have everything to win by playing good ball. Manager Whistler is more than pleased with the men he has and says that he will keep the best of them guessing before the season is over.

"I have been watching the work of the teams as the watching can be done through the papers," he said last night, "and the more I look at it the more I am inclined to think that the race is going to be a mighty even one. Nearly all of the teams are made up of young men—men of whom we know nothing—and it depends largely upon the gait they strike where the teams they are on may land.

"All over the circuit, as far as I can see and hear, the interest in the game is greater this year than it has been in quite a while, and I am of the opinion that if baseball does not win out in the south this year it never will. Everywhere there are open manifestations of the love for the game and indications that the game will be worth seeing all the season. If that be the case then the Southern Association can be called an assured success.

"Up our way—I mean up in Tennessee, where we have three teams in the association—everything is in love with the game, and the people are anxious for the start. In Chattanooga we have fans who are ready to wager everything on the result, while in Nashville Mr. Cherry and his supporters think there is nothing like the Nashville under Stallings, for winners. That Memphis team, too, has quite a large degree of support in the association race, that hopes to see that team pull out."

The game will begin at 4 o'clock this afternoon and for an hour before the game there will be music by the Atlanta Military band. This will make the preliminary work of the two teams more than ordinarily interesting.

When the game begins Atlantians will see an old-time friend in the umpire, Phil Reclus, who once played a good game of ball with the Louisville, and was quite a favorite in Atlanta, where he came often with that team for spring practice, will officiate. Reclus is now out of the game, but will be one of the umpires of the first game, and if his past record is any indication of what he can do he will be one of the best in the south.

The Consolidated Street Car Company will put on all the cars necessary to accommodate the patrons of the game, and the cars will be on quick and fast time.

When the umpire calls the game the teams will line up:

Positions.	Chattanooga.
Callahan	Pitcher
Armstrong	Catcher
McDade	First Base
Smith	Second Base
Goodenough	Third Base
Hornung	Left Field
McDade	Center Field
Armstrong	Right Field
McDade	Manager

Manager Knowles's presentation to the afternoon is thought to be one of the strongest combinations the Atlanta can make, while it is to be presumed that Manager Whistler will not show a weak hand if he knows it for the first game.

Diamond Dust.

Hon. John E. Goodwin, one of the old-time fans, will be out to see the opening. Harry Stockell, who loves a game of ball next to a wolf rabbit, will be out with a party of friends.

Steve Ryan, who was once at the head of the winning team for Atlanta, will be present and will size up the team.

Mr. Clarence Knowles, who loves the game better than any other game, will be among the spectators and has bought a pocket full of tickets to give away.

Hon. Billy Campbell, who fought the location of the ball park where it is in the city council, will be on hand with his complimentary.

Baseball at Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., April 24.—(Special.)—The Birmingham Athletic Club has rented Lakeview ball park, and will at once proceed to put it in order for the summer games of baseball. The club hopes to find ground enough outside of the baseball diamond to build a one-third mile cycle track. If the track will be built, the club is also making two tennis courts on the vacant lot on First avenue, formerly occupied by the cyclorama. The ground is being graded for that purpose now. Under the management of Mr. Solon Jacobs, the capable president, the Athletic Club is in a very prosperous condition, and displaying great enterprise.

National League Games.

At Baltimore—R H E
Baltimore... 001020000-3 10 2
Brooklyn... 000001000-1 8 2
Batteries—Hemming and Robinson; Gumbert and Grim, Umpire, Murray.

At New York—R H E
New York... 000000120-3 4 3
Boston... 000002200-3 5 2
Batteries—Rusie and Farrell; Sutch and Ganzell, Umpire, Campbell.

At Washington—R H E
Washington... 100400000-3 12 5
Philadelphia... 000001300-4 12 5
Batteries—Stockdale and McGuire; McGinn and Buckley, Umpire, Campbell.

At Cincinnati—R H E
Cincinnati... 110100110-3 11 2
Pittsburgh... 000104100-3 12 2
Batteries—Dwyer and Spies; Killen and Sueden, Umpire, Emslie.

At Louisville—R H E
Louisville... 000001000-1 11 6
Chicago... 114010101-3 7 0
Batteries—McDonough and Cole; Thomson and McDonough, Umpire, McDonald.

At St. Louis—R H E
St. Louis... 000001020-3 12 1
Cleveland... 430000030-12 15 1
Batteries—McDonough, Staley and Peitz; Wallace and O'Connor, Umpire, Betts.

THE FAIRFAX STAKES.

Owlet Wins the Event of the Day at Washington—The Talented Sprinter.

Washington, April 24.—Owlet won the Fairfax stakes for three-year-olds today, getting away last and gradually pulling up to Tinge, who led all the way round, and who he collared and passed in the stretch.

A meeting of citizens of the west side interested in the building of the Alabama street bridge will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at the Gardiner street store, corner of Davis and Foundry streets. All of the citizens of that section are requested to be present.

Saturday the ladies of the woman's board will have charge of the flower store and the entire proceeds of the sale of flowers will go to the woman's board. The ladies who will have charge are: High House, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mrs. Vassar Woolley, Mrs. R. O. Campbell, Mrs. Grant Wilkins, Mrs. James Jackson, Mrs. F. Parley, Mrs. D. M. Smith, Mrs. Robert Swift.

Preparations are being made for the annual picnic of the policemen. Detective Conn has the arrangements in hand and will leave this morning for Indian Spring to fix the rates with the road.

A meeting of citizens of the west side interested in the building of the Alabama street bridge will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at the Gardiner street store, corner of Davis and Foundry streets. All of the citizens of that section are requested to be present.

winning handily. Penn shocked the talent by piloting Bandale, at 15 to 1, past the post ahead of Kilkenny, the 5 to 2 second choice. Vice Regal, the 7 to 5 favorite, lost fourth. King Gold, in the fifth, and Tandil, in the sixth, were the only winning favorites. The weather was fine, track fast and attendance large.

First race, five furlongs, Wheeler won, Mable Glenn second, Cuckoo third. Time, 1:38.

Second race, seven furlongs, Owlet won, Tinge second, Paladin third. Time, 1:28.

Third race, mile and a sixth, Little Matt won, Kilkenny second, Solitaire third. Time, 1:42.

Fourth race, half a mile, Bandale won, Himyara second, Hilda third. Time, :50.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs, King Gold won, Hammie second, Ormus third. Time, 1:42.

Sixth race, five furlongs, Tancid won, Etairre second, Lady Adams third. Time, 1:38.

Entries for the Suburban.

New York, April 25.—The following are the entries received by the Coney Island Jockey Club for the Suburban handicap of 1895: Pamapo, age 5; Domino, 4; Hornpipe, 4; Rubicon, 4; Sir Walter, 5; Pussler, 4; Lazzarone, 4; Dr. Rice, 5; Bassettlaw, 5; Song and Dance, 4; Candelabra, 4; Sport, 5; Longdale, 4; Gorthall, 3; El Kearney, 4; Declare, 4; Dutch Skater, 4; Flora Thornton, 4; Herald, 5; Lightfoot, 4, and Hollower, 3.

The Suburban Won by Reminder.

London, April 24.—The principal event of the second day of the Epsom spring meeting today was the city and suburban handicap of 20 sovereigns each with 1,000 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upward, over a course of about one mile and a quarter. The race was won by Mr. T. Cannon's Reminder, four years old, Mr. B. L. Barnato's Stowmarket, four years old, was second, and Mr. H. Macdonald's Irish Car, four years old, third.

The Racing at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., April 24.—Favorites were bowled over in rapid succession at Montgomery park this afternoon. Fasig, in the two-year-old race, was the only pick of the talent who succeeded in getting first.

The feature of the day's card to the regular was the handicap, in which five of the best horses in the west faced the starter, while the public felt most interest in the two-mile hurdle race. Figaro landed first money in the handicap with apparent ease, for at no stage of the journey was the horse driven.

The outsider, Rhett Goode, finished second, ahead of Henry Young, Sister Mary and Percy. Figaro today, for the first time, carried the colors of H. E. Rowell, who claimed the horse in a selling sweepstakes last week for \$2,800. The horse more than paid for himself today, as Dr. Rowell bet \$500 on him at 6 to 1 against, which he won, in addition to the stake, which was worth \$1,700. Eugene Leigh's stable was shipped to Chicago.

First race, six furlongs, Silversmith won, Billy Bennett second, Miss Clark third. Time, 1:27.

Second race, half a mile, Fasig won, Sir Dilke second, Driftwood third. Time, :51.

Third race, one mile, Mobo B. won, Rhett Goode second, Sister Mary third. Time, 1:36.

Fourth race, five and a half furlongs, Gath won, Urania second, Ashland third. Time, 1:39.

Fifth race, over eight hurdles, two miles, Square Fellow won, Eli Kindig second, Templemore third. Time, 3:34.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, Ethel won, High Test second, Mote third. Time, 1:31.

At Cumberland Park.

Nashville, Tenn., April 24.—The public was fairly successful at Cumberland Park today, two favorites and a well played second choice winning. Beautiful weather prevailed, the attendance was large and the track very fast.

First race, six furlongs, Bessie Nichols won, Pat Tucker second, Gully third. Time, 1:30.

Second race, half a mile, LaSalle won, Entopia second, Dennis third. Time, :49.

Third race, one mile, Mobo B. won, Rhett Goode second, Sister Mary third. Time, 1:36.

Fourth race, five and a half furlongs, Gath won, Urania second, Ashland third. Time, 1:39.

Fifth race, over eight hurdles, two miles, Square Fellow won, Eli Kindig second, Templemore third. Time, 3:34.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, Ethel won, High Test second, Mote third. Time, 1:31.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Minor Happenings of the Day in Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.

In Atlanta today—Warm.

Events—Meeting of the Rate committee at the Kimball; 10 o'clock a. m.

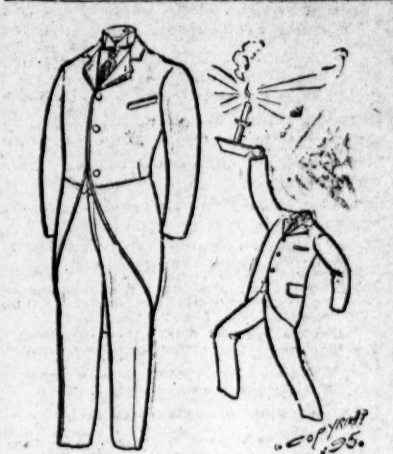
Retail Grocers, Young Men's Christian Association hall, 8 o'clock p. m.

That Tired Feeling

Prevails with its most enervating and discouraging effect in spring and early summer, when the toning effect of the cold air is gone. It is due to depleted blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Speedily overcomes that tired feeling and gives strength and elasticity before unknown. It is the great strength builder.



CAN'T HOLD A CANDLE UP TO OURS. (1339A)

But in trying to do so, it (the other fellow's clothing) shows ours up in a finer light, the light of high quality and low prices, just the light you are looking for.

Why should a man pay \$30 to a tailor for a suit when he can buy of us for \$15 (of equal quality of course) or \$40, when we dispose of the same for \$20? These are questions for you and your friends to answer, if you can.

Clothing is one thing, prices is another, and a combination of the two is still a third, which makes our store the best place to buy.

Negligee Shirts, 50c to \$2 each. Best Suit of Underwear in town for \$1.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

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What \$1.00 Will Buy.

The cry is, times are hard and money scarce. Read below what \$1 will buy, if invested in the right way, and at the right place. W. R. Hoyt, 90 Whitehall, will sell you for

One Dollar

25 bars Glory or Polo Soap... 1
25 lb Standard Granulated Sugar... 1
40 lb Best Grits... 1
20 lb Rice... 1
20 lb Best Raisins... 1
20 lb Oatmeal... 1
20 2-pound Cans Best Tomatoes... 1
10 Cans Condensed Milk... 1
10 lb French Prunes... 1
10 Cans Salmon... 1
10 French Sardines... 1
8 Cans Pure Fruit Jam... 1
6 3-lb Cans California Peaches... 1
6 3-lb Cans California Apples... 1
6 3-lb Cans California Apricots... 1
4 lb Elgin Creamery Butter... 1

You can buy any quantity at proportional price. Everything at low wholesale cash prices.

W. R. HOYT,

Phone 451. 90 Whitehall Street.

OUR CUT PRICE SALE



Begins Monday. We cannot be understood. Everything at a discount. A full and complete line of parlor and bedroom suits, dining room and office furniture and baby carriages at cut prices for cash or on time. Don't wait until you see our stock and get our prices.

Brown, Bradbury & Catlett Furniture Co.

45 Peachtree Street.

Large Stock.

'Tis said that the best art is the painting of a smile on a child's face. We have been painting smiles on our customers' faces ever since we opened our spring stock, which is the largest stock ever in the building. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

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ELECTRIC BELT

FOR WEAK MEN
SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
WE GUARANTEE TO CURE BY THIS BELT
ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS OF THE BACK
GIVING FREELY, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.
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IF A MAN DOESN'T CARE

For looks he needn't care how or what his clothing is made. It's "all wool" that makes a good suit; nothing else will hold nor color, and it's "luck" if it holds together for the season. If you care for looks and want reliable clothing of materials selected and treated in the manufacture with "looks" and "lasting" always in view, our clothes are entitled to your consideration. Only "dependable" clothes, hats and furnishings are sold here—at littlist prices.

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Born on a Tuesday, Full of God's Grace.

Drink Royal Pale Beer

Born on a Wednesday, Merry and Glad.

Drink Royal Pale Beer

Born on a Thursday, Sour and Sad.

Drink Royal Pale Beer

Born on a Friday, Godly Given.

Drink Royal Pale Beer

Born on a Saturday, Work for a Living.

Drink Royal Pale Beer

Born on a Sunday, Never Shall Want.

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The best and cheapest Business College in America.
Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penna. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.
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Boarding and Day School for Girls,
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Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decoration a specialty.

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Attorneys at Law,
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Jan 31-3m

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Lawyers, 24 and 25 Inman building, Atlanta, Ga.
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DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS,
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medication. Non-stinging
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For the garden, truck and florist tool trade.
We have everything you want—a garden trowel to lawn hose. Special prices on anything in this line. Out-of-town trade solicited.
THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY,
33 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Full length size Smyrna
Rugs, \$8.50 up. Cham-
berlin, Johnson & Co.

MR. COMER'S CONSENT

That's All That's Needed To Enable Mr.

Bell To Go Ahead

WITH THE ALABAMA STREET BRIDGE

Citizens of the West Side Are Impatient for the Work to Begin—What Chairman Bell Has To Say.

Hon. W. S. Bell, chairman of the bridge committee of the general council, sat in an easy chair in his office yesterday conversing with some of the large property owners from the west side of the town.

"Why," said he, "if I had the signature of Mr. Comer, one of the receivers of the Central railroad, on that piece of paper I could begin work on that bridge you all want so much within the next ninety days or about."

"Then why don't you get that signature?" asked Colonel Fannin, one of the gentlemen present, who was urging the chairman of the committee to go on with the construction of the Alabama street bridge.

"That's a question I can't answer," replied the chairman of the committee, smiling pleasantly at the delegation before him.

Then there was a long conference between Mr. Bell, Colonel Fannin and the west side people relative to the situation as it now is. No one in Atlanta is more thoroughly posted in regard to the Alabama street extension or bridge, as it is commonly called, than Mr. Bell, and no one is more anxious to see the work that has been promised so long brought to a completion than he. He has given the matter a careful study and has at his fingers' ends a complete history of all the legislation and work which has taken place since the Constitution five years ago inaugurated the plan or demand for a bridge over the railroad tracks connecting the western portion of the city with the heart of Atlanta. Before him was a book which he picked up, and without turning to the index to find what he wanted, Mr. Bell thumbed out a page on which there was printed the information he was seeking.

"Now," said he, "there is section 159 of the amendments to the city charter, which show that the city has the right to do something by constructing the Alabama street bridge or extension that is not often allowed. I mean this: The general council of the city cannot make a debt for any succeeding council to pay, and if such debt is made the parties making it, and not the members of the council who are in when the debt falls due, are responsible for the debt. But if you notice in this case it is different. By an act of the legislature the charter has been amended so as to allow the city to contract for the building of the bridge and to pay for it out of the income of the city for the years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. In that way one council may start the structure and complete it if found possible, or one council may start it and let any council following up to the general council of 1897 complete the work, the completion being dependent alone upon the income of the city that can be set apart for that purpose each year."

If Comer would sign.

"Then why cannot the work be commenced at once?" asked one of the gentlemen present.

"Because Receiver Comer, of the Central railroad, will not sign the necessary papers. That's the only thing now in the way. If he would sign the requisite waiver, the committee could advertise for bids at once and within the next three months dirt could be thrown up and the bridge could be started," was the reply of the chairman of the bridge committee.

"It appears, however," resumed Mr. Bell, "that there is another receiver with Mr. Comer and that both of them would have to sign the waiver and that the paper would have to go to Judge Spear, of the United States court, for his approval. Then the last obstacle would be removed. I have heard that Mr. Comer has intimated that he would in no way oppose the construction of the bridge, but a verbal waiver is no good as long as the road is in the hands of a receiver, and, therefore, in the hands of the United States court, as it were. City Attorney Anderson has had some correspondence with him. I am informed that Mr. Comer stated that he would confer with his co-receiver, Mr. E. Summers Hayes, of New York, about the matter, but since that time nothing definite has been heard relative to the waiver of rights the Central might have. As it is, nothing can be done, as the extension cannot be made without crossing the Central tracks."

Others Have Consented.

"Is there nothing else in the way?" was asked.

"Oh, no! The Western and Atlantic and the Atlanta and West Point and the East Tennessee have all given the necessary relinquishments. The people who own land in there, too, have been given or been paid for all claims and there is but the one impediment in the way, and that is the lack of the signature of Mr. Comer as one of the receivers of the Central railroad. This, however, we hope to secure soon."

"If you had that waiver how long would it take you to get to work?" was asked.

"Well, at the next meeting of the council the committee could ask and secure authority to advertise for bids. Those advertisements would have to run thirty days. Then the committee would have to select the lowest bidder and report the matter back to the council for ratification or rejection. That would take nearly thirty days more. Then the successful bidder would have to make bond and get ready for work and you can see how long that would take. Let's see. This is April 24th. If we had the consent it would be May, June, some time in July before anything could be done."

Cost of the Bridge.

"How much would the bridge cost?" was asked.

"Well, once before the bids were asked for on the plans that will more than likely be used and the bids then ran from about \$70,000 up to nearly \$100,000."

"How much have you to start on if the

work could be started at once?" some one inquired.

"The general council of this year gave for this year's work on the bridge \$15,000. That is about as much money as could be consumed during the year. The big part of the work would be along late in the year when the final and definite apportionments have been made, and if there were absolute reason for the money it might then be found. The bridge, in its construction, is one which will require quite a period of time to erect. The people on the west side are more than anxious for it and we are going to do all we can to help them out with it."

Capitalist Maddox's Work.

If there is one person in Atlanta who has shown a greater anxiety than all others put together for the construction of the bridge or the extension of Alabama street, it is the Hon. R. F. Maddox, of the Maddox-Tucker banking house. Major Maddox was among the first of Atlantians who took a grip on the Forsyth street bridge when the Constitution suggested the building of that bridge. The major was quick to realize the great good the connecting link between the north and south sides would be if the Forsyth street bridge were laid and it was with willing and eager hands that he grasped the fight. He saw the opposition that was being made to the proposed structure, a structure which has done untold things for the good of the city, and went at it with brawn and brain. When the opposition to the bridge was the greatest the major was fighting the hardest and at the last ditch at his own expense engaged the services of one of the best law firms of the city to see the play through.

Every one knows the result of the fight and the Forsyth street bridge stands there today a monument to the hard work Major Maddox and his associates did. Since the Forsyth street bridge has been completed then the Constitution suggested the bridge over the railroad tracks, so as to bring the western side of the city into communication with the heart of the city and the eastern sections. It was shown that the west side was practically isolated and would be almost a separate portion of the town but for the Nelson street and Magnolia street bridges. Like he worked in the other case Major Maddox took a grip on the Alabama street extension and declared that it should be built. He worked in every way that one could, and at last the matter assumed a tangible shape. It was Major Maddox who induced the people on the west side to hold the meetings which have been held—meetings in which it was shown that the people of that section wanted the bridge and wanted it badly.

The Bridge Is Needed.

"I was rather slow about the Forsyth street bridge," said the major yesterday, "but after glancing at the situation I became convinced that it was the thing and went to work for it. I am now proud of the part I played in securing the bridge, and before it was done my eyes had been directed to the extension of Alabama street by a paragraph in the Constitution. By that time bridge building had become a mania almost with me and the more I looked at the west side the more I became convinced that the chasm should be built over and the people of that section should be given ingress to the city and the people of the city should be given egress to that section of the city. I have had many conferences with the residents of that section of the city, and they are all more than anxious for the bridge, and will do anything in the world to secure it. I have advised them to do as we did in the Forsyth street matter—secure an attorney with go on with it. I am willing, and so told them, to pay my part of the expenses."

"What will the bridge cost?" was asked.

"The cost of the bridge is the smallest item. The day the bridge is begun that day the taxable value of the property on that side of the town in that section of the city will go up so much that the cost will amount to nothing. Give us the bridge and we will manage to pay for it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives great nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength. Do not experiment with untried and untried medicines, but be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it now.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

Yesterday the mean temperature in Atlanta was 70 degrees, which was 4 degrees in excess of the normal, and the warmest day so far this month. From the observations made by the weather bureau at 7 p. m. o'clock last night, it was seen that the distribution of heat was very anomalous, the warmest section of the country being the Missouri valley. There the mercury stood at 73 degrees, while in the Gulf of Mexico on the Gulf coast. At Savannah there was a heavy rainfall yesterday. The observer at that station reported one and one-quarter inches of precipitation in less than twelve hours. This storm was only local and did not extend many miles inland. A mass of low pressure seems to be in the process of formation over the Rio Grande valley, moving eastward, and increasing cloudiness is likely to result from it in this section today.

For Georgia today: Increasing cloudiness; cooler in western portion.

Local Report for April 22, 1895.

Mean daily temperature 70
Normal temperature 64
Highest in twenty-four hours 81
Lowest in twenty-four hours 51
Rainfall, twenty-four hours to 7 p. m. 0.00
Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st 1.30

The Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock, p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.

Station	Temp.	Wind	Bar.	Humid.	Clouds
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Augusta, Ga., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Charlotte, N. C., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Jacksonville, Fla., rain	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Knoxville, Tenn., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Mobile, Ala., cloudy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Ala., cloudy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Pensacola, Fla., pt. cloudy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Savannah, Ga., pt. cloudy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Tampa, Fla., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Wilmington, N. C., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
SOUTHEAST—					
Corpus Christi, Tex., cloudy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Fort Smith, Ark., cloudy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Galveston, Tex., cloudy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Memphis, Tenn., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Meridian, Miss., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
New Orleans, La., cloudy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Palmetto, Fla., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
San Antonio, Tex., pt. c'dy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Vicksburg, Miss., rain	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
NORTHEAST—					
Baltimore, Md., cloudy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Buffalo, N. Y., cloudy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Cincinnati, Ohio, clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Detroit, Mich., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Lynchburg, Va., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
New York, N. Y., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Norfolk, Va., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., pt. cloudy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Des Moines, Iowa, clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Dodge City, Kas., pt. c'dy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Huron, S. D., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Kansas City, Mo., cloudy	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
North Platte, Neb., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Omaha, Neb., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
Rapid City, S. D., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
St. Louis, Mo., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00
St. Paul, Minn., clear	70	0.00	72	61	0.00

—GEORGE E. HUNT.
Local Forecast Official.

Tributes to Sidney Lanier.

Rome, Ga., April 23.—The reading of Montgomery M. Folsom's beautiful poetic tribute to the memory of Sidney Lanier, the discourse on the life and character of the poet, by Clifford L. Folsom, of Montgomery, Ala., and the touching tribute paid to the purity of the man, his life and his work, by Professor G. R. Glenn, state school commissioner, were the three events of the evening at the celebration of the anniversary of the Lanier Circle, the parlors of Shorter college yesterday evening.

THE FIGHT RENEWED

Opposition to the Atlanta Electric Railroad Company Taken Into Court.

CONSOLIDATED WANTS AN INJUNCTION

The Hale Investment Company Brought Into the Fight, the Lease of the Old Waterworks Property Being Illegal.

The big fight which has been waged on the Atlanta Electric Railroad Company since its filing of an application for a charter to build and operate an electric street railroad line from the old waterworks property, south of the city, to a central point in the city, was yesterday renewed, this time in the courts.

The Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, through its attorneys, Messrs. N. J. & T. A. Hammond, yesterday filed in the superior court a petition for an injunction preventing the city from recognizing the franchise recently granted by the city council to the defendant company, and also for an injunction preventing the city from carrying out its contract with the Hale Investment Company leasing the old waterworks property for a term of years.

It will be remembered that the matter created more or less excitement and interest while the petition of the Atlanta Electric Railroad Company for a franchise was before the electric railroad committee of the council and the council itself, the public hearings on the petition being exceedingly lively and nearly resulting in a "scene" more than once.

The opposition of the Consolidated company was based on the ground that the proposed line would parallel the line of the Consolidated and result in great injury to the latter company, should it be built as proposed, and that position was strongly argued and supported by Mr. Joel Hurt, president of the consolidated company, and Mr. Ernest Woodruff, the vice president, and the company's attorneys, the Messrs. Hammond.

The springing of the matter in the courts yesterday was not an entirely unexpected movement, the bitterness of the war having evidenced that the fight would be carried to the highest ground and would be to the death. As it is, a long and hard legal battle between the Consolidated company against the city of Atlanta, the Atlanta Electric Railroad Company and the Hale Investment Company, looms up for the future.

The petition for an injunction filed yesterday was a very long and exhaustive document, setting forth all the arguments of the Consolidated company against the new line being built; the fulfillment of the city's lease with the Hale Investment Company, and petitioning that the charter granted the Atlanta Electric Railroad Company be canceled.

The petition first asks an injunction against the city preventing it from carrying out the five-year lease contract made with the Hale Investment Company, asking that company exclusive control of fifty acres of the old waterworks property for the above term of years, and preventing the city from making any expenditure of money in fulfillment of that lease.

The petitioners also ask that the city be enjoined from in any manner recognizing or supporting the franchise granted the Atlanta Electric Railroad Company by the city council, and preventing the city from making any donation of land to the Hale Investment Company to be used as a right of way by that company.

They also petition for an injunction preventing the Hale Investment Company from taking possession of the old waterworks property for any other purpose, or control of it and from surrendering any rights to the Atlanta Electric Railroad Company.

They petition that the Atlanta Electric Railroad Company be enjoined from exercising any rights granted it under the franchise obtained several weeks ago, and that the franchise and the lease of the Hale Investment Company be canceled by the court.

The petitioners allege that the lease of the old waterworks property and the subsequent granting of a franchise to an electric railroad company to build a line to the property was illegal and contrary to the constitution and laws of the state, inasmuch as the city has made an appropriation of \$10,000 annually for a period of four years to be expended in improving the property, the latter fact making the city virtually a partner in business and hindering the city from granting any other franchises to build lines to the property.

The attorneys in the case when it comes up for hearing before Judge Lumpkin will be N. J. & T. A. Hammond, for the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company; City Attorney J. A. Anderson and his assistant, Fulton Colville, for the city, and Felder & Davis for the Hale Investment Company and the Atlanta Electric Railroad Company.

This last development in the great fight will be watched with considerable interest by the people, especially by the south side, the matter having aroused much feeling when it was being considered by the council.

As will be remembered that Judge Marshall J. Clarke, Lawyer W. W. Haden, Mr. D. A. Beale and a large number of other prominent citizens appeared before the council committee and argued in favor of granting the franchise to the Atlanta Electric Railroad Company.

After reciting many objections to the city's lease of the waterworks property to the Hale Investment Company and the franchise granted the Atlanta Electric Railroad Company, the petition alleged that the building of the proposed line parallel with the Consolidated lines would great injury and damage to the latter line, and a calculation showing the number of times the two lines would cross each other and giving the consequent number of daily stops and hours time lost was given. The calculation is that the crossings would be 516 and the number of hours time lost by the average of eight persons on each car, thirty-two.

The papers were shown Judge Lumpkin by Colonel N. J. Hammond on Tuesday afternoon and when they were filed with the county clerk yesterday, Judge Lumpkin set May 4th as the date for a hearing of the petition.

That Tired Feeling.

Indicates a lack of vitality in the blood. It has become impoverished and impure owing to close confinement, diminished perspiration and other causes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will purify and enrich the blood, overcome that tired feeling and give health.

Do you want a Wilton Axminster or Moquette Carpet? If so, price with us. Our prices are the lowest. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

ANSY PILLS!

ALL PARTS OF THE BODY. 25 CENTS PER BOX. 50 CENTS PER DOZEN. 1.00 PER DOZEN. 2.00 PER DOZEN. 3.00 PER DOZEN. 4.00 PER DOZEN. 5.00 PER DOZEN. 6.00 PER DOZEN. 7.00 PER DOZEN. 8.00 PER DOZEN. 9.00 PER DOZEN. 10.00 PER DOZEN. 11.00 PER DOZEN. 12.00 PER DOZEN. 13.00 PER DOZEN. 14.00 PER DOZEN. 15.00 PER DOZEN. 16.00 PER DOZEN. 17.00 PER DOZEN. 18.00 PER DOZEN. 19.00 PER DOZEN. 20.00 PER DOZEN. 21.00 PER DOZEN. 22.00 PER DOZEN. 23.00 PER DOZEN. 24.00 PER DOZEN. 25.00 PER DOZEN. 26.00 PER DOZEN. 27.00 PER DOZEN. 28.00 PER DOZEN. 29.00 PER DOZEN. 30.00 PER DOZEN. 31.00 PER DOZEN. 32.00 PER DOZEN. 33.00 PER DOZEN. 34.00 PER DOZEN. 35.00 PER DOZEN. 36.00 PER DOZEN. 37.00 PER DOZEN. 38.00 PER DOZEN. 39.00 PER DOZEN. 40.00 PER DOZEN. 41.00 PER DOZEN. 42.00 PER DOZEN. 43.00 PER DOZEN. 44.00 PER DOZEN. 45.00 PER DOZEN. 46.00 PER DOZEN. 47.00 PER DOZEN. 48.00 PER DOZEN. 49.00 PER DOZEN. 50.00 PER DOZEN. 51.00 PER DOZEN. 52.00 PER DOZEN. 53.00 PER DOZEN. 54.00 PER DOZEN. 55.00 PER DOZEN. 56.00 PER 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THE PURPLE AND GOLD

Floats Proudly Over Atlanta and the Chi Psi Have Taken the Town.

GRAND CONVENTION OF FRATERNITY MEN

They Come from Half a Hundred Leading Universities of the Land—Their Banquet Tonight.



HE purple and gold waves triumphantly over the Gate City of the South, and Atlanta has been taken by the Greeks! The jolly fellows from half a hundred colleges, north, east, south and west have come to plant the flag of old Chi Psi and the city is theirs from center to circumference.

The Chi Psi fraternity is one of the strongest of all the Greek letter college fraternities of American universities and this is the first time the boys have ever held their regular annual convention in the south.

They have come in numbers, representing all of the leading universities of the north and west, and have begun one of the most interesting conventions ever held in this city by any college fraternity, whether it be southern or northern.

The convention was called to order yesterday by Mr. William W. Wannamaker, of Orangeburg, S. C., who was chosen president by reason of his high position in the fraternity. Mr. Wannamaker is a talented and prosperous lawyer of the Palmetto state and is a most companionable and agreeable young gentleman. He has attained a very prominent position with the fraternity since he left college and is regarded as one of the great pillars of Chi Psi.

Mr. Craig Miller, of Williamstown, Mass., was elected secretary of the convention and is keeping the record of the work that is being transacted by the boys of the "Fraternity," while in Atlanta. He is an obliging and agreeable gentleman and is one of the most popular of all the merry fellows who are now in the city under the banner of the cherished organization.

Mr. Walter E. Clark, of Middletown, Conn., who is the editor of The Purple and Gold, which is the official magazine of the Chi Psi fraternity, is in attendance upon the convention and is a conspicuous figure in the doings of the session. He has been editing the fraternity paper now for quite a term, and under his excellent guidance it has taken its stand as the most rank of publications of similar nature. The Chi Psi fraternity is more conservative than most of the Greek letter college societies and for such reasons the magazine is considered more private than public property, though, of course, it is not a secret publication. For quite a while, however, the magazine was sent only to the members of the fraternity and was not mailed to a single exchange.

The magazine is one of the very best of all the fraternity publications and it will be gratifying to the members of the fraternity to know that it will be made even better than ever within the next few months.

History of the "Fraternity."

The Chi Psi fraternity was established at Union college in 1841 by Philip Spencer, son of Secretary Spencer, of the war department of the United States, under President Tyler.

The following year the chapter at Williams college was established. These were the first two chapters of the organization, but since that time the number of chapters has steadily increased until now the fraternity claims seventeen progressive and healthy chapters at various colleges in all quarters of the country.

The latest chapter established was at Lehigh in 1894.

The fraternity holds a convention each year at some point in the United States, this being the first that has ever been held in the south.

The convention this year is held under the auspices of four southern alphas, or chapters—the chapter at the University of Georgia, at the South Carolina university, at Wofford college and at Furman university.

The policy of the fraternity has always been conservative, particularly as regards the increase of membership. It prefers to have a good solid, substantial and herby membership in moderate numbers than to have a large and unwieldy list of members on the rolls of the alphas here and there. The fraternity has never taken any decided steps looking to the extension of the scope of the organization either, and has

made no bold advance upon the campus of any college, quietly preferring to move along in a healthful growth and lay its plans well before taking any rash action in this regard.

It is stronger in the northern field than in the south. There are but few chapters of the fraternity in the south.

The president of the general fraternity is

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, of New York, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Among the prominent alumni members of the fraternity are ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture; Don M. Dickinson, ex-postmaster general; Senator Thomas W. Palmer, president of the world's Columbian exposition; Herbert D. Ward, novelist; Clyde Fitch, playwright; Clinton Scollard, poet; ex-Governor Stewart, of Vermont, and many others.

A Box Party Last Night.

The boys of the fraternity had a box party at the Grand opera house last night and the boxes were decorated with the colors of the fraternity, purple and gold.

They made a handsome display in their gayly attired boxes and were the toast of the evening.

Their Great Feast Tonight.

Tonight will bring the happiest part of their programme in the city—the banquet. If there is anybody in this wide world who knows how to enjoy himself at a banquet it is a happy-hearted college boy.

The banquet tonight will be served by the Kimball house in the handsomest of style and the boys will sing their merry songs until the wee sma' hours of morn'.

Those who have ever spent the morning of their lives on the campus of the modern American college have heard the Chi Psi's joining in a swelling chorus and shouting in pleasing concord:

"When Jupiter gave unto mortals the gift of our dear old Chi Psi, The Deity hastened to offer Such treasures as never shall die; Fair Venus endowed with her beauty, Minerva gave wisdom untold, And Aurora encircled her tresses With a garland of purple and gold!

The purple, the symbol of queenhood; The gold, the matchless color of worth; The days of the morning unite And to tell of her heavenly birth— May our love for her never grow cold, But our hearts ever throb with devotion At the sight of the purple and gold."

Such songs will ring out tonight from half a hundred young throats and the banquet will smack of all that bloom and blossom that characterize all the features of the college boys of America and the world at large.

The routine work of the convention is, of course, secret.

ANTI-BARROOM CONVENTION.

President Pringle Issues a Call for Prohibitionists to Meet May 15th.

The prohibitionists of the state will hold a convention in Athens, May 15th, in pursuance to a call sent out by State President C. E. Pringle, of Athens, Ga.

The call issued by President Pringle has been mailed to many advocates of temperance throughout the state, quite a number of whom live in Atlanta. The following is the call:

"Resolved, by the officers and members of the executive committee of the Georgia Prohibition Association, That the president of the association be and he is authorized to request to subdivide the counties of the state into five or more districts, having regard to the population, the location of railroad facilities, and call and arrange for temperance conventions during the spring and summer, as may be most practicable, and that the annual state convention be held in Atlanta during the second week of the session of the general assembly in October next."

In conformity to the above resolution a convention is hereby called to meet in Athens on May 15th, at 8 o'clock p. m., to continue through the day and night of the 16th, to devise plans for completing the work of prohibition in Georgia. The following counties are especially invited to send delegates: Rabun, White, Habersham, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Hart, Elbert, Madison, Jackson, Gwinnett, Walton, Oconee, Clark, Newton, Jasper, Putnam, Greene, Oglethorpe, Morgan, Telfair, Wilkes, McDuffie, Columbia, Lincoln, Rockdale, DeKalb and Wilkes.

Let the executive committees of these counties either appoint delegates or call county meetings to do so, and every temperance organization, as well as every church in these counties, is invited to send delegates, and pastors and ministers, as well as every man and woman willing to help in this great work, are invited to be present.

An interesting programme will be arranged from the beginning to the end. Distinguished speakers will be invited to address the convention. Dr. J. B. Gambrell has promised to deliver the opening address of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in Georgia shall soon be a thing of the past.

"President Georgia Prohibition Association," Sandersville, Ga., April 19, 1895."

AT TRINITY THIS MORNING.

The Board of Missions of the North Georgia Conference To Meet.

The board of missions of the north Georgia conference meets in Trinity church today at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Rev. W. A. Candler, D.D., president of Emory college, is chairman of the board. This is the semi-annual meeting, which receives reports from the missionaries and missions in the bounds of this conference.

There are fifty-five missions supported in whole or in part by this board. The board appropriates for this purpose \$11,700. It is composed of the most prominent ministers and laymen in the conference, and is one of the strongest points of power in the great church for which it stands. Below is the membership:

Board of Missions—W. F. Glenn, W. A. Candler, W. F. Robinson, H. J. Ellis, J. H. Mashburn, W. T. Caldwell, J. A. Timmerman, J. B. Allen, C. S. Owens, A. C. Thomas, C. C. Spence, R. Butler, W. W. Wadsworth, H. A. Hemphill, E. R. Hodgson, H. B. Parks, A. G. Candler, J. T. Deveraux, J. L. Travis, M. G. Boyd, T. A. Jackson, J. B. Simmons, R. C. McDuffie, L. N. Woodward, W. W. Turner, H. Y. McCord.

GUILTY OF BURGLARY

Three White Men and a Negro Convicted of Store Breaking Yesterday.

CHARLEY CHISOLM ONE OF THE MEN

Lowndes Calhoun, Colored, Placed on Trial for Attempt to Murder One of a Snow-ball Party Last February.

William Picken, J. M. Jones and Charley Chisolm, all well-known characters about town and in the courts, were convicted of burglary in the Fulton superior court yesterday. Judge Clark intimated that he would sentence them to ten years each in the penitentiary.

So Stargil, colored, charged with the same offense in conjunction with Picken, Jones and Chisolm, was also convicted, the four being tried jointly, but the court said that as it appeared that he had been forced into committing the crime by the three white men he would sentence Stargil to only one year.

The defendants were arrested last January for breaking into the store of I. C. McCrory, in Manchester, and taking therefrom a lot of merchandise, which was afterwards recovered by the officers.

The case occupied almost the entire day in Judge Clark's court, a mass of evidence of all kinds being introduced. It was given to the jury shortly after 4 o'clock and a verdict was reached within fifteen or twenty minutes, the evidence against the men being conclusive.

Solicitor Hill made an unusually strong fight in the case, stating that he was determined, if possible, to rid the city of such men as Picken, Jones and Chisolm. He said citizens were not safe, either in person or property, while they were in large numbers in the city.

The judge was also satisfied of the guilt of the men and announced that he was ready to sentence them as indicated above, and would have done so but for the attorneys for the defendants asking that sentence be delayed until a motion for a new trial could be prepared.

Charley Chisolm was only recently released from the penitentiary, having served a two-year sentence for counterfeiting.

The defendants were represented by Messrs. Frank Walker and H. B. Austin, Solicitor Charley Hill representing the state.

Getting Snowballed, He Shot.

Lowndes Calhoun, the negro boy who succeeded in creating a small sensation on West Baker street one day last February by drawing from his pocket a formidable-looking pistol and firing several shots at a gang of several dozen white boys, who had been snowballing him, was placed on trial before Judge Richard Clark yesterday afternoon charged with attempt to murder Jesse Wall, one of the white boys.

The case proceeded for a short time only when Solicitor Hill stated to the court that he was willing to give the defendant a verdict of not guilty, the state's evidence being that the negro had shot at the defendant at least being guilty of shooting firearms.

Jesse Wall, the plaintiff in the case, was the first witness, he being followed by Will Nix and another of the white boys. All of them swore that they were snowballing each other during the heavy snow in February, when Lowndes Calhoun came by, and being accidentally hit by one of the snowballs, went off and got his gun and returned, threatened to shoot the whole gang, which, according to the witnesses, he tried to do.

Solicitor Hill was amazed that none of the large number of shots fired by the negro, according to the witnesses, hit any of the crowd, the testimony being that the negro shot a number of times directly into a crowd of about thirty boys, girls, women and children, and in addition snapped the trigger of his pistol several other times.

Mr. Hill suggested that the negro must have had a harmless "Christmas" gun, no effect of the shots having been discovered.

By reason of the absence of a small boy who it is alleged shot the negro the pistol case was postponed until this morning, the boy in the meantime being sent for by the solicitor.

The negro was represented by Attorney Jud Glenn.

Mr. Conley Gets \$100.

The suit of John L. Conley against the Messrs. Arnold, which has been pending in the city branch of the superior court before Judge Lumpkin for two days, was concluded yesterday, the jury awarding Mr. Conley \$100 damages.

The suit grew out of a personal difficulty which occurred between the parties interested several years ago, and has been pending in the courts for some time.

The trial just closed was the second one in the case, the first trial resulting in a verdict of \$1 for the plaintiff.

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"President Georgia Prohibition Association," Sandersville, Ga., April 19, 1895."

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Board of Missions—W. F. Glenn, W. A. Candler, W. F. Robinson, H. J. Ellis, J. H. Mashburn, W. T. Caldwell, J. A. Timmerman, J. B. Allen, C. S. Owens, A. C. Thomas, C. C. Spence, R. Butler, W. W. Wadsworth, H. A. Hemphill, E. R. Hodgson, H. B. Parks, A. G. Candler, J. T. Deveraux, J. L. Travis, M. G. Boyd, T. A. Jackson, J. B. Simmons, R. C. McDuffie, L. N. Woodward, W. W. Turner, H. Y. McCord.

Let the executive committee of these counties either appoint delegates or call county meetings to do so, and every temperance organization, as well as every church in these counties, is invited to send delegates, and pastors and ministers, as well as every man and woman willing to help in this great work, are invited to be present.

An interesting programme will be arranged from the beginning to the end. Distinguished speakers will be invited to address the convention. Dr. J. B. Gambrell has promised to deliver the opening address of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in Georgia shall soon be a thing of the past.

"President Georgia Prohibition Association," Sandersville, Ga., April 19, 1895."

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GENERAL DEBILITY.

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DYSPEPSIA.

For those "run down" and "out of sorts" generally, there is no better medicine in the world than Brown's Iron Bitters.

Brown's Iron Bitters will cure Bad Blood, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Wonderful for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Female Weakness and Malaria.

I hardly feel I am the same man since taking two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters. I have a splendid appetite and digest my food thoroughly.

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For overworked men—debilitated women—pamper children.

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The Refrigerator question is simple enough, once it's understood; pure, cold, dry air on the go. That's the whole mystery of the Alaska's perfect work. It's easy enough to get the air to circulate in a refrigerator, but to get the air Dry and Pure is quite another thing. The provision chamber of the Alaska never coats from condensation, but is always clean and free from foul odor. Every nook and cranny can easily be reached with damp rag and brush, insuring absolute cleanliness. Years' testing shows the Alaska to be the best Refrigerator, and the most economical in the consumption of ice.

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The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

A MIDNIGHT CHASE

Scantly Attired, a Patrolman Rides a Colored Driver Several Blocks.

HE BEARDED THE LION IN HIS DEN

The Negro Had Robbed His Employers and Was in the Habit of Selling Hay at Night.

The danger often lurks where least expected and what appears to be success is very frequently an unseen calamity is an aphorism that was forcibly impressed upon Fred Shaw, who drives the big wagon of mineral water through the streets every morning.

It was a queer experience that caused the driver to comprehend this truth. From his cell in the police station he ruminates over a startling surprise, a precipitate flight and a long midnight chase, which came about so unexpectedly that he has been in a state of unabated consternation ever since.

Shaw is a picturesque mulatto who was engaged by the manager of the Lithia Springs Water Company to take care of the stock and drive the wagon. He was regarded as a good man and his employers had such confidence in his honesty that they entrusted him with the keys and gave him the right of way to the storehouses at all times.

But the negro's integrity was not real. He took advantage of the opportunities offered to him of pilfering and decided to profit thereby. There was a carload of hay stored up in one of the stables of which he had charge. Shaw, it was learned yesterday, has been in the habit of stealing off a load every night and selling it at a reduced rate to the hackmen.

With such a load as this he started out late Tuesday night. He had access to the team which he drove every day and with this he could haul a large amount of horse food. An engagement had evidently been made by him with one of the hackmen, as the subsequent developments showed.

At any rate, Patrolman Harris was snoozing deeply at his home, 66 McAfee street, about midnight Tuesday. He had tramped his beat for eight hours and was sleeping with that profundity which comes to policeman after a hard day's toil. The clock was striking 12 when he was rudely awakened by a loud knock on his door. Something serious was the matter in the neighborhood, he thought, so grabbing his pistol from under his pillow he rushed to the door and threw it open.

A negro stood there with a whip in his hand. "Does Bud Summers live here," he asked, as the patrolman walked out. The officer informed him that it was not the residence of Summers, but seeing the wagon his suspicions were aroused and he wondered why the negro was driving such a load at that time of night. He asked the man what he wanted with Summers.

"He's a white hackman and I've got a load of hay for him."

The patrolman asked several questions and was assured that the hay was stolen. He was arrayed in his robe de nuit and it was rather uncomfortable standing there where the midnight breezes dashed. Thinking that the driver until he was prepared to make the arrest, Harris engaged to buy the hay and told Shaw to throw it over the fence.

But the man had recognized the draped figure as an officer and made a wild and sudden break for the wagon. A dreadful dilemma faced the patrolman. His costume was not in accordance with the latest modes of street wear and the cold air made it a little unpleasant, but he was positive that the darky had been stealing. He hesitated a few moments and dashed out in pursuit, regardless of the weird scene and the tragic consequences if the people of the locality became awakened and gazed out upon his scanty attire.

Like the wind he rushed for several blocks in warm pursuit, but the driver whipped his horses and got away at a rapid speed. Harris tripped back quietly to his couch.

Yesterday morning he reported the occurrence to Detectives Conn and McHaffey, who located Shaw and made the arrest. It is thought that the driver has been systematically robbing his employers for a long while.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Mr. Thomas L. Swift, Sr., of this city, after a long illness, ended this life in the home of his sister, Mrs. Reece, at Decatur, Ga. He was tenderly loved and cared for by his brothers and sisters and his brother-in-law, Mr. Reece. He died at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 24th instant.

Good beer. No fear, you will live long and be happy. Try the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled beer, brewed by the American Brewing Co., Bailey & Carroll, wholesale dealers.

The Most Reliable Treatment for Fits. Fits cured by Dr. Harris's formula. Write for the most reliable fit cure known. J. S. Harris, M. D. apr25-2t

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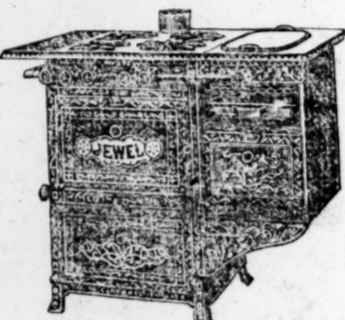
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